THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 623. COLORADO SPRINGS, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1880. Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

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GENERAL NEWS.

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TUCKER TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The ways and means committee finally agreed upon Representative Tucker's tariff bill this morning and ordered it favorably reported to the house. That portion of the Tucker tariff bill relating to sugar was agreed to as a separate measure and will also be favorably reported to the house as a provision of the tariff bill proper. The bill agreed upon to-day is as follows: Salt is stricken from the bill entirely. The duty therefore remains as at present, twelve cents per hundred pounds in bags, and eight cents per hundred pounds in bulk. Upon screws of all description the duty is placed at five and seven cents instead of five and eight cents per pound. As agreed upon yesterday the duty on wood pulp is reduced to ten per cent. advalorem. Jute from six to three dollars per ton. Manufactured flax and all other fibres and fibrous materials for the manufacture of paper from 20 to 25 dollars to the uniform rate of 10 dollars per ton. Sized or glued paper for printing from 25 to 20 per cent; unsized paper for books and newspapers exclusively, from 20 to 15 per cent.; manufactures of paper or that of which paper is a component part, not otherwise provided, from 35 to 25 per cent.; plows, harrows, spades, shovels, hoes and other like articles of which iron or steel is a component material used for agriculture, mining or mechanical purposes, from 35 to 25 per cent., advalorem.

The sugar bill as agreed to is as follows: Upon the tank bottoms, the syrup of sugar cane, concentrated molasses, the duty is fixed at 1½ cents per pound instead of the present duty, which is equivalent to 62 per cent upon sugar not above number seven. Duties for the standard, 2 3-10 cents per pound, instead of the present, which is equivalent to 53 per cent. advalorem. Above No. 7 or above 13 instead of two rates, an equivalent to 60 per cent. at present imposed. Instead of 64 per cent. upon all sugar, candy and confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar, the sugar after being refined when tinctured, colored or in any way adulterated in any description, a uniform duty of fifty per cent. advalorem, instead of three rates now imposed of fifteen cents per pound, ten cents per pound and fifty per cent. advalorem. It provided, however, that upon all sugars not above No. 7 D. S., which is a test above 85 degrees duty, shall be 2½ cents per pound, and the secretary of the treasury is authorized to employ under the regulations in conformity of the law, such means by chemical analysis, polariscope, or otherwise shall best be adapted to adjust upon all sugars the rate of duty thereon imposed by these acts.

CURTIN VERSUS YOCUM.

Beltzhoover spoke over two hours advocating the majority report, stating his intention, however, of offering an amendment declaring Curtin entitled to his seat. The house took up the contested election case of Curtin versus Yocum, of the 20th district of Pennsylvania. The majority resolution declares the election to have been null and void, and the minority report a resolution that Yocum, the sitting member, is entitled to a seat.

WASHINGTON BREVITIES.

President Hayes and a number of the guests of the executive mansion to-day visited Mount Vernon.

A bill has been introduced into the house providing for removing the Indian Bureau from the interior to the war department.

The house committee on ways and means reported a bill to compel all small dealers in tobacco to pay a license of five dollars.

Information has been received by cable that the Nicaraguan government has granted a concession for the inter-ocean canal company.

Grant Loses Cook County.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The republican primaries to elect delegates to the Cook county convention was held to-day. It elected 63 Washburne, 56 Grant and 25 Blaine delegates in the 18 wards of this city, and 10 Washburne, 11 Grant and 4 Blaine delegates from the ten outside towns in the county. The total is Washburne 73, Grant 69, and Blaine 29. As the remaining towns only send 40 delegates, these figures ensure an anti Grant convention and an anti Grant delegation of 92 to the state convention on the 10th. The fight was a square Grant and anti Grant one from the start. The Blaine and Washburne men agreed to work together and settle who should get the delegates after it was won from their common opponents. Chicago never before witnessed such sharply contested primary elections, and it was remarked that never before had the democrats turned out so strong at a purely republican primary. Both parties are credited with getting in an extraordinary rapid vote. In one ward 1,115 votes were polled in five hours after the polls were opened. The Grant men feel sore over their defeat, but now declare that Cook county was not necessary to their winning at the state convention; anyway. They find consolation on returns coming in from county conventions tonight which gives them 61 state delegates to 21 for Washburne and Blaine one. These added to the figures compiled for the Times give Grant 243 to 221 for both his opponents. Cook county's 92 delegates will therefore be a very important factor in deciding the complexion of Illinois at the national convention.

Frontier Opinion of New Mexican Indian Troubles.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Sun prints a letter from A. J. Fountain, who went from Sacramento to New Mexico with General Carleton, at the beginning of the rebellion, and has been living in Mesilla since 1872. Fountain is chairman of the republican executive committee of his county, and writes his brother here, under date of April 23d: "I start tonight for Mascollero Indian reservation. You will see by the papers I sent you that they are having a terrible time over there. Gen. Hatch, after having been whipped all over the country by Victoria, has gone to Mascollero agency and driven away all the Indians who were behaving themselves. My old friend, Caballero, Gonzales and San Juan, the principal chiefs of the Mascolleros, have fled from the reservation, and it is feared have taken the war path. I am sent for to go out and try to induce them to return. The whole country east of us is up in arms. Victoria, with less than 200 warriors, has whipped over 800 troops. Don't believe a word you read in eastern papers about affairs here. At San Dieg, thirty miles from here, a battle occurred some days ago. There were four hundred troops and not over sixty Indians. The troops claimed a victory and pretended they killed thirty Indians, when in fact they were badly defeated and came near being annihilated. They lost one captain and seven men, and killed one squaw, and General Hatch makes a big blow about it in the papers, and claims a great victory. I predicted this thing months ago. Of all the wretched mismanagement that has uniformly characterized the conduct of Indian affairs on this frontier, there has been none to equal this last. I fear that hundreds of lives will be sacrificed by the imbecility and criminal stupidity of our officials."

Purcell's Explanation.

CINCINNATI, May 8. Depositions have been taken of Bishop Purcell and of Father Edward Purcell, his brother, in the suit brought by one of the creditors of the Archbishop. Father Edward's deposition is to the effect that he acted solely as business and financial agent of the Archbishop for the benefit of the diocese and had done so since 1836. He said he did a sort of a banking business, receiving money on deposit and paying interest money. It was not used for his or the archbishop's personal benefit, but for the building of churches and orphan asylums, for charity, and to educate the priests in Rome, France and other places. The amount of the indebtedness is over three million dollars. With the exception of a few importunate creditors who got mortgage debts, they were all unsecured, it being understood the diocese was liable. The archbishop testified that none of the money received from deposits was applied to any personal use.

Lark from Victoria's Band.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8. A Tucson dispatch says Captain Kramer, with 28 men of the Sixth cavalry, attacked Victoria's band of 90 strong near Rock Creek canon yesterday. Blackmour's command of 16 cavalrymen and 28 Indian scouts are momentarily expected to reinforce Kramer. When the courier left Kramer he had several men wounded. Reinforcements are on the way from camp Thomas and camp Grant. A decisive engagement is expected to-morrow.

Justice Done in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 8. The trial of Clarence Davis, the noted bigamist, after occupying three days, ended this morning in a verdict of guilty and a sentence to the penitentiary for five years and a thousand dollars fine. Three marriages to as many wives were proved against Davis and no release from the bonds of matrimony in any instance before the succeeding ceremony.

Boston's 250th Anniversary.

BOSTON, May 8. President Hayes and cabinet and the governor general of Canada will be invited to the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, September 17th. The city appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars.

Raising the Fallen.

DETROIT, May 8. At Manistee to-day, Nicholas Bailey and wife were examined in the justice's court, charged with keeping a house of ill fame. The examination was attended by forty ladies, prompted by a desire to encourage the unfortunate girls who were inmates of the den. The girls, before the closing and at the close of the court, prayed and sang hymns.

Democratic Frauds in 1868.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the Wallace investigation, several witnesses testified that they had their naturalization papers handed them on the street, or sent to their houses. They had never made any application, or signed any paper, or been to court. James A. Early, clerk of the superior court in 1868, testified that men representing persons desiring to be naturalized went before the supreme court and had papers signed by Judge McCunn. He spoke to the judge about it, and the judge said it was an outrage. The judge had to do this naturalization business. The witness and several other clerks signed the name of James M. Sweeney, clerk of the court, to jurors. Commissioner Davenport occupied the remainder of the day presenting to the commission about four hundred irregularly made applications for naturalization in 1868.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Silver bars 114½. Money 4@6. Governments quiet and generally firm. Stocks closed quiet.

Western Union	103	C. P. bonds	112¾
Quicksilver	11½	Sutro Tunnel	1¼
Pacific Mail	36	Leadville	2½
Mariposa	3	Caribou	2½
Wells, Fargo	105	Silver Cliff	4
N. Y. Central	126⅝	Climax	2¾
Erie	38⅛	Central Arizona	4⅞
Panama	190	Excelsior	18
Union Pacific	85½	Homestake	33
U. P. bonds	112¾	Standard	28
Central Pacific	67	Little Pittsburg	6⅞
		Ontario	34

Gone to His Reward.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 8.—Isham Kapp, colored, was hanged at Fort Worth yesterday for the outrage of a white woman. The father of the woman made the rope. Before the preparations for death, Kapp joined in a prayer and singing, and said to the ten people present: "I was a soldier in the Union army for ten years, but, bless God, I am now a soldier of the cross. I am perfectly satisfied and willing to die. Farewell all." The trap was then sprung.

The prisoners fired the Crockett jail. The occupant of the cell where the flames started is dead.

Catching the Guilty

WEST POINT, May 8—Southworth, the expert on the hand writing, to-day gave his conclusions to the court of inquiries. He has no doubt that the warning was written by the same person who wrote sample No. 27.

West Pointers in a Coal Mine.

COLUMBUS, May 8.—Governor Foster received a telegram from the Sheriff of Wayne county asking for troops to keep down a riot which was threatened by nearly five hundred white miners, if the colored men in the mines were not discharged. The Governor authorized the use of troops.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 8.—A bank statement shows loans increase $7,003,000, specie increase $3,985,000, legal tenders increase $743,000, deposits increase $5,750,800, circulation decrease $733,000, revenue increase $2,790,400. The banks now hold $6,067,850 in excess of legal requirements.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Gladstone is re elected for Midlothian without opposition.

It is believed the queen in person will open parliament on the 20th inst.

Mr. Cross, the husband of Mrs. George Eliot, is a representative of an American financial house.

A fire on Friday night destroyed from eighty to eighty-four grayson-rads, London, and fourteen persons are missing.

A heavy rain and slight frost in several precincts of the upper and lower Arragon, Spain, are causing serious damage to the crops and vines.

FOREIGN.

Tariff in the West Indies.

PORTO RICO, May 8. The bill to abolish six per cent bounty on goods imported direct for the producing country and to reduce the present import duties fifty per cent.

A Love Match.

BERLIN, May 8. Princess Pauline of Wurtemburg was married at Carlo Rushe, to Dr. Wimam, medical director of Brest. The King of Wurtemburg gave his assent on condition of the lady abandoning her title.

Turkish News.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8 The inhabitants of Bitlis have revolted because the governor had received orders to send all available cereals to Van and Bash Kaleb, as telegrams from Erzeroum stated that Van and Bash Kaleb were hopelessly famine stricken, and Bitlis was the nearest point whence assistance could be sent. It is believed the governor connived at the resistance. His people and the English and Russian embassies have complained to the porte against him.

The porte is engrossed with military preparations.

The governors of provinces have been ordered to hold relief ready for any emergency.

Several thousand troops have arrived at Constantinople within the past week.

There is great activity at the government arsenals in Asia Minor.

Christian Barbarity.

PANAMA, April 28.—The American citizens in Peru claim through the United States government indemnity from Chili for all injury and damages whatsoever they have suffered or may suffer through acts of the Chilian fleet. They protest against the manner in which Chili has and persists in carrying on the war—inhuman, barbarous and unworthy of a civilized nation.

The Assassin Sentenced

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8.—The court martial in the case of the assassin of the Russian Colonel Comeroff has been sentenced to death. The chief interpreter to the Russian legation here wrote to the president of the court martial demanding the execution of the condemned within twenty four hours. The president replied that diplomatic communications are addressed to the minister of foreign affairs.

The Colorado Beetle in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 8.—The beetle which ravaged the crop in Ekator in 1878, has been found in large numbers in Lovalsfeld, and the farmers fear to sow spring crops.

The greatest alarm prevails in Tiflis in consequence of the discovery of locust eggs. Unless they are exterminated before development, famine throughout Caucasus will be inevitable.

Free From Slavery at Last.

HAVANA, May 8.—The Gazette published the law for the abolition of slavery in Cuba which becomes in force from date together with the regulations for the application of the law. Regulations have been formulated by order of the governor general and approved by the council of administration, but are subject to the approval of the same government.

Loss of a Steamer at Sea

LONDON, May 8. The Union Steamship Company's mail steamer, American, from the Cape of Good Hope for South Hampton foundered close to the Equator on the 28th of April, after breaking her shaft. Passengers and crew took to boats. Three containing fifty four persons were picked up and the passengers landed at Mateira. Five boats when last seen were working for Cape Palmas, Liberia, with fine weather. There was a loss of life when the vessel went down.

Prussian Political Legislation.

BERLIN, May 8.—The official Gazette publishes a dispatch from Bismarck to the Prussian representatives to the federal states, dealing with the Altoona and St. Paul question. He states the committee of bundesrath have unanimously resolved to report to the council only upon the technical side of the question, and to keep altogether out of consideration the constitutional aspect of the case. He lays stress on the necessity of avoiding as far as possible, for the sake of concord, any interpretation of the constitutional rights invaded.

Bismarck points out the indisputable rights of Prussia to divide any portion of her own territory from the Hamburg free port district and mountains, to the proposed severance of St. Paul. It has not been urged in the interest of Prussia, as it is an advantage to Altoona, St. Paul should remain outside of the Zolverein, but that it was rather in the interest of Hamburg that the new customs line was proposed. The bundesrath can decide on the customs line without entering into an examination of the constitutional bearing of the question, which would likely produce a conflict of opinion. These governments which consider that by a severance of St. Paul from the Hamburg district, the constitution of the empire would be violated, can vote against the proposal; but in that case Bismarck would not advise the emperor to renounce his right to uphold the policy which is undoubtedly no infraction of the constitution. Bismarck urges the necessity of maintaining unimpaired concord before the governments and expresses hopes of a repetition. The proposals of Prussia and Hamburg may be settled by arrangement without resorting to decision by the majorities and minorities. Prussia will willingly take into consideration any proposals which would in its effects be in accordance with the constitution, provided the government makes an unanimous endeavor to oppose with one accord the attempts of certain members of the reichstag to limit the authority of the Bundesrath.

BERLIN, May 8. The Reichstag to-day discussed the second reading of the Elbe navigation act, involving the severance of Altoona and St. Pauls from the free port territory of Wurtemburg. The committee moved the house's assent to the bill, with the proviso that the change of the customs frontier stations on the Elbe shall only be enacted by special law.

Bismarck said this proviso was an attempt by a pressure to which the government could not submit. The imperial constitution was on the side of the government and overrode the provincial law, which established the customs frontier on the Elbe. The free port rights of Hamburg should not be withdrawn without Hamburg's own consent, but the federal council had the right to fix the boundary of free port territory.

Bismarck regretted to say that particularism had reappeared with renewed strength. The constitutional disputes had been kindled for the first time in the federal council. He then referred to the opposition of the Catholic centre. From them he had expected support, hence the concessions which were about to be submitted to the Prussian diet. Opposite parties should beware of the consequences of their conduct. It was dangerous to sow discord between the federal governments. Only one thing he said retains me in office, namely the will of the emperor. When I see the obstacles I have to contend with, I feel discouraged. I desire rest in retirement. If you consider the power of the center unconquerable I should advise you on my retirement to select a ministry representing both the center and conservative. I am tired, tired to death when I see my efforts constantly thwarted by the liberals who will not yield on the smallest points when the continued existence of the empire is at stake.

Windhorst replied. He says the centre did not oppose the government from party motives. Bismarck alone can restore peace to the church. If he does it, he will obtain much which at present is unobtainable.

Hotel Arrivals.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL. A J McBlair, Washington, D C; J B Frank, Alamosa; H H Patriarch, St. Louis; E T Elliott, Denver; W E Betts, Chicago; C E Horton, Meriden, Conn; J C Moore, ranch; Miss McCulver, Republican, Neb; Miss Annie Smith, Denver; Miss Nettie Geldof, Denver; J Sharett, ranch; H C Parmont, Chicago; Matt R Blim, Chicago; B C Bradley, Dunkirk, N Y; D Roulick, St Louis; W G Foster, Albion, N Y; H S Bennett, Albion; N Y; A C Richardson, Bandenberg, Ky; D W Fardeigh, Bandenberg, Ky; S Orendorff, Hopedale, Ill.

NATIONAL. W P McCoy, Hannibal, Mo; J K Kubler, Chicago; C M Litten, St Louis; W C Roberson, New York; C S Webster, St Louis; Wm. T Handy, ranch; James F Torrence, ranch; F R Koons, ranch; Miss Carpenter, Sanborn, Colo; E R Raymond, ranch; J M Fagan, St Louis; H Kellogg, Jackson, Mich; Henry Rankin, New York; C O Johnson, Conejos, Col; J Millard, Conejos; George D Nolton, Conejos; C Y Butler, Conejos; H Brazil, Divide; E D McGraw, Ypsilanti, Mich; Chas Schroeder, Leadville; J E Klotz, Leadville.

CENTRAL.—J Dozier, Buena Vista, Colo; H C Bailey, Appleton, Ill; W M Bailey, Appleton; L K Full, Fruitland, Ill; Mrs L K Full, Fruitland; P C Chapin, Brooklyn, N Y; Andrew Gillym, Dayton, O; H D Pinehart, Dayton, O; J A Cheely, Evans, Colo; S C Manger, South Park, Colo; Fred Montgomery, Milwaukee, Wis; John W Wych, Carrolton, Mo; John Farrell, Chicago, Ill; John Paul, Denver; S M Vance, ranch; R S Conley, ranch; M W Arnold, ranch; David Day, wife and 3 children.

Church Notices.

We desire to make these notices as full and correct as possible. Clergymen who are desirous of assisting us in this purpose will confer a favor by sending their announcements to the office as early as Saturday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN. Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL. Rev. R. T. Cross, pastor. The services at the new church at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Sunday school at 12.15 p. m.

GRACE (Protestant Episcopal)—Rev. G. T. Le Bontillier, rector. Service on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Sunday school at 3 p. m. Seats free and strangers cordially welcome. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m.

Evening prayer and sermon at 7.30 p. m.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. W. A. Hyde, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m. J. H. Woodgate, superintendent

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. L. Slutz, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.

BAPTIST—Services at 11 a. m. The Rev. S. W. Hatch will preach

Sunday school at 12.15 p. m.

CHRISTIAN—Elder David Husband, pastor. Services in the M. E. Church (South) at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

CATHOLIC—Rev. Edward Delahunty, pastor. Morning services, 10.15; Sunday school, 2.30 p. m.; vesper, 7.30 p. m.

Business Locals.

10 cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements in this column without other, day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Call and see those fine ties at Dow's. e 21f

SCREEN DOORS AND PAINTS.

I have just received a new lot of wire screen doors, price $2.75 to $3. I have also a large assortment of Vane, Calvert & Co's. paints. GILES CRISSRY. d 24 tf.

JUST RECEIVED.

Burt's Fine Calf Boots,
Burt's Men's Fine Calf Lace Shoes,
Burt's Men's Fine Calf Buckle Shoes,
Burt's Men's Fine Calf Low Cut Shoes,
Burt's Ladies' Fine Kid Button Shoes,
Burt's Ladies' Fine Goat Button Shoes.

d 24 tf J. H. WOODGATE & Co.

Baby carriages at Westerfield's. d 30 tf

Go to J. H. Gardner's for Paints, Oils, brushes and Glass. e 8 tf.

ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE.

Order the famous Cheyenne Canon Ice of T. F. Johnson, P. O. box 214. e 4 tf.

Converse, licensed pawnbroker.

At Monk & Ingalsbe's for Ladies' and Children's Linen Suits and Wraps at bottom prices. e 28tf.

A large stock of Summer Underwear just received by F. E. Dow. e 21f

Mrs. M. Carter has removed her millinery store to the west side of Tejon street, first door south of North End market. After Monday next she will have a large and well assorted stock of new goods. e 6 6*

Call at Dow's when you want a Gripsack or Valise. e 21f

Hats of every style and price at Dow's. e 21f

A new stock of Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths just received at
e 28tf MONK & INGALSBE'S.

Have you seen those beautiful figured Lawns and Jaconets at
e 28tf MONK & INGALSBE'S.

Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, all colors, at Dow's. e 21f

See those beautiful Silk Dolmans and Parasols, just in at
e 28f MONK & INGALSBE'S.

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.
Complete stock at A. BROWN'S.

WALL PAPERS.
New Styles at A. Brown's.

Go to Westerfield's for furniture. d 30 tf

You can find any kind of a Hat you want at Dow's. e 21f

MINTONS TILES.
Tile Assortment at A. Brown's.

Farm and Spring Wagons and Buggies of the best make and as cheap as can be bought in the city, for cash, at
PIXLEY & WEBSTER'S. d 28 tf.

A great variety of silk Handkerchiefs at Dow's. e 21f

NO BIG BLOW.
A. L. MILLARD.
Buy your furniture of honest men. Ced. B. Wickersham & Geo. H. Millard, salesmen. Drop in and see us. d 27 tf

LAWN SEED.
The celebrated Central Park mixture in pound packets at Hookers, also Vick's Flower seeds and a large variety of Garden and Field seeds in bulk and in papers. HOOKER, Grocer. d 22 tf

Export Bottled Beer, $11.00 per barrel; $3 per keg; $1.25 per dozen; 10 d. pints or 6 d. quarts. F. Herman, Manitou, Col. 8 29 tf

Trunks from $2.00 to $25.00 at Dow's. e 21f

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
At A. Brown's.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Housekeeper's situation by a competent person. Address "Housekeeper," Gazette office. e 9 2*

WANTED.—A sheep herder. Apply to John Gurr, N Tejon street. e 9 3*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A nearly new Studebaker 3-inch wagon and set double harness, at Stevens & Rouse's stable. 1*

FOR SALE Some nice furniture as good as new, at bottom prices. Call at my residence, North Tejon street. G. W. Sharpless. e 9 5

FOR SALE. A first-class Piano, one set Walnut Furniture, three Tables, Chairs, etc. Will be sold at a bargain if sold in 10 days, at N. W. corner Weber and Huerfano. e 9 tf

W. H. HASSELL,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.
Store, Office work and Jobbing of all kinds. Wire Window Screens made and put up.
SHOP Rear of Barnes' Hardware Store. e 9 1m

F. E. ROBINSON

HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES

To the Corner Formerly Occupied by

FLOUR & BUTTON,

Where he will be pleased to have his old customers call upon him.
e 9 tf

Court House Hall.

Wednesday Eve., May 12.

ALF BURNETT,

America's Favorite Humorist,

AUTHOR, MIMIC AND ACTOR

Assisted by

Miss Helen Nash,

The Charming

Versatile Actress and Elocutionist

AND

Mr. Ja. W. Donnelly,

Justly termed "King of the Concertina," introducing SCOTCH MEDLEY, Battlefield Eagle Calls, Drum, Popular Medley and Imitations.

General admission, 75c. Reserved seats $1.00, for sale at E. P. Howlett & Co's. book store. e 8 4

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Published by

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

DAILY EDITION

Per Annum ..... $10 | Six Months $5.00
Three Months ..... $3 | Per Month 1.00

WEEKLY EDITION

Per Annum ..... $2.00 | Six Months $1.00
Three Months ..... 50 | One Month 25

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any house west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them changed will please make it known at the business office where they will be promptly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless order to that effect is given.

All communications to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off the list at expiration.

W. H. H. Hall is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to offset subscription.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully informed that we do not want any advertisements from them.

It must be distinctly understood that no one is allowed to contract any bills against the Gazette Publishing Co. without a written order from

E. P. SAKEPHENSON,
Manager.

REPUBLICAN CALL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
DENVER, Colorado, April 22, 1880.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at this place Thursday, April 22, it was ordered that a state republican convention be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1880, at ten a. m., at Denver, Colorado, for the purpose of choosing delegates to cast the vote of the state at the national republican convention, to meet in Chicago, June 3, 1880.

The republican committees of the various counties are therefore requested to make, as soon as practicable, provisions for the election of delegates to a republican state convention at the time and place above mentioned.

Upon the basis of representation as fixed by the committee, the counties of the state are entitled to representation in the state convention as follows:

Counties	Delegates	Counties	Delegates
Arapahoe	3	Huerfano	5
Bent	3	Jefferson	7
Boulder	13	Lake	34
Chaffee	9	Las Animas	4
Clear Creek	14	Lariner	5
Conejos	6	Las Animas	8
Costilla	4	Ouray	7
Custer	15	Park	7
Douglas	4	Pueblo	7
Elbert	4	Rio Grande	4
El Paso	10	Routt	1
Fremont	8	Saguache	3
Gilpin	12	San Juan	4
Grand	3	Summit	10
Gunnison	7	Weld	7
Hinsdale	4		

JOHN L. ROUTT,
Chairman.

HENRY WARD, Secretary.

Congressman Claflin says Grant will have eight of the Massachusetts delegates, and that the other eight are at heart for Sherman. He don't think that Edmunds' candidacy amounts to anything.

Secretary Sherman is now showing his strength. Heretofore he has worked indirectly by funding the debt and decreasing it, and some political managers greatly underrated the value of that work. It is now being appreciated.

It is said that a southern man will be appointed to succeed Key. Judge H. V. Johnson, who was a candidate for vice president on the ticket with Douglass in 1860, General Longstreet, and Joshua Hill are among the names mentioned favorably.

The personal explanation of Mr. Garfield has brought the question of the duty on wood pulp prominently before the public. The recent rise in paper has been due largely to the pulp manufacturers. The large amount of money now being made in the manufacture of paper goes largely into their pockets. Of the profits of Mr. Russell, one of the five owners of the pulp trust and a member of congress from Massachusetts, we have some personal knowledge. Within 15 years he has made a colossal fortune in his business. Some of his mills have paid 25 and 40 per cent. annual dividends for years. It is possible that these five gentlemen paid a large sum of money for the pulp patent, but it has been returned to them ten times over. The profits they are making are unreasonable. We don't find fault with any men for seeking a return of 25 or 35 per cent. from his capital, but it does seem wrong for congress to compel the thousands of struggling newspapers in this country to pay a heavy tax to these rich five men.

Attention has been drawn by paper manufacturers to the fact that newspapers have not reduced their subscription rates from what they were before the war although paper costs much less. The complaint would be just if the newspapers were run on the same basis as they were then. There was no Atlantic cable then and no foreign dispatches. Most of the news in this country was collected through the mail and exchanges. The GAZETTE with its small circulation now publishes daily more telegraphic news than was published in the New York dailies. Newspapers are paying ten times as much for collecting news now as in *ante* war times. During the war of the rebellion, New York papers did not publish full accounts of battles until three to five days afterwards. The special correspondents wrote out an account of the battle and forwarded it by mail. In the year 1870 newspapers showed so much advance in enterprise that fuller accounts of the battles in the Franco-Prussian war were published earlier than those of our own battles, five to eight years before. For example, the battle of Sedan, where Napoleon's surrender occurred, on Friday, September 1. On Sunday, September 3, the New York *Tribune* published a five column account of the battle prepared by its correspondent on the German side. On Tuesday, September 5 it published an equally long account of the battle prepared by the correspondent on the French side. These two dispatches cost about $20,000. This was about as much as was paid out by the *Tribune* for telegraphic news in a whole year before the war. The readers of newspapers should be the last to complain of the fact that newspapers are not lower now than before the war, when the great increase in the expense of collecting so much better news is remembered.

In the supposed to be solid delegations for Grant, there are apparent defections in all except that of Missouri. One of the members of the Kentucky delegation attended the anti-Grant convention and said that three other delegates would oppose Grant's nomination at Chicago. In the New York delegation there are twenty pronounced Blaine men who propose to vote for him. In Pennsylvania there are twenty two Blaine men who declare their votes shall not be recorded for Grant. In South Carolina seven of the fourteen delegates are for Sherman. In the Texas delegation, which was not instructed for Grant, but which has been counted for Grant, there are at least eight Sherman and Blaine men. In Virginia Sherman has several personal friends in the delegation who do not consider the state convention has a right to instruct district delegates, and hence will vote for Sherman. If Grant loses this week as much as he lost last week, his name will not be presented to the convention. The opposition to his nomination is on the increase daily. However, nothing can be certainly predicted until the result of the Illinois convention is known. If Grant does not have the unanimous support of this state in the convention, he can not be nominated. With its unanimous support his chances are good.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

The economy of labor saving machinery is shown in the manufacture of pins. Fifty years ago a man could not make over fourteen pins a minute. Now he makes 1,400. Then a girl could stick in papers 10,000 pins a day, but now 1,000,000. The advance in other industries has been equally great. The effect of this, of course, is to cheapen production. There are no manufactured articles in the market now that are not much cheaper than the same articles were in 1830. As a result, the industrious mechanic can have far more comforts than he had fifty years ago. It has been said, and is true, that the frugal mechanic of to-day enjoys more real comforts in his cottage than Woolsey did in the magnificence of Hampton Court in the time of Henry VIII. But probably the greatest advance has been made within the last fifty years. By the use of laboring saving machinery the mechanic is able to increase his productive power from 10 to 100 times. Though we may not realize it, it enables a laboring man to possess what were considered luxuries to the rich 50 years ago. For example, any family can now afford to have a sewing machine at the present low price. This enables the industrious housewife to furnish more comfortable garments for the family by expending far less time. The time saved can be spent in doing other things to make the home pleasant and comfortable, and relieve the former drudgery of the wife of a laboring man. There never has been a time when the laboring classes had more reason to be happy, contented, and comfortable.

LITERARY NOTES.

Received from the Publishers and Condensed from Exchanges.

Victor Hugo's latest work, a philosophical poem, entitled "Religion," was published at Paris on April 29.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s "Picturesque Palestine" promises to be in many respects superior to "Picturesque America."

The fourth volume of J. R. Green's "History of the English People" is in press in England, and may be expected here before summer begins.

In the French edition of the International Scientific Series, Dr. J. W. Draper's "History of the Conflict between Religion and Science" has reached a thirteenth edition more than any other work on the list.

Mr. Black's new novel, "Sunrise," to be published in fifteen monthly parts, has called forth such large advance orders in Great Britain that the publishers have doubled the number they originally intended to issue.

Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, have nearly ready the third volume of their popular "Spare Minute Series." It contains selections from the essays and addresses of Mr. Gladstone, and is quite properly entitled "The Might of Right."

Among new books on Mr. J. W. Bouton's latest special bulletin is "Les Fous Litteraires," a biographical essay upon the fools who have written eccentric, visionary and like literature, by "Philomneste Junior" (M. Gustave Brunet). The edition is limited to 500 copies.

The new political work, by Louis Kossuth, is to be published in London by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Calpin & Co. The chief interest of the book will be in the fact that it will give the details of the alleged understanding between England, Napoleon and Count Cavour during the important period when the Italian kingdom was forming.

There is in preparation a volume entitled "The Wesleyan Memorial Volume," composed of papers by the leading Methodist preachers in Europe and America, with contributions from Dean Stanley, T. H. Overton, Dr. Dobbin, of the English church, M. Pressense, of the Reformed Church of France and others. The preface will be by Bishop Simpson.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. will shortly publish Maj. Serpa Pinto's "The King's Rifle," describing his African journey "from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, across unknown countries, and his discovery of the great Zambesi affluents." It will contain twenty-four full page illustrations, and about one hundred smaller ones, with thirteen maps.

About May 1 will be issued, through the American News Company, "Alva Vine; or, Art versus Duty," an American novel by Henri Gordon. The book is said "to glow with historical reminiscence, anecdote, adventure and brilliant conversation." The scenes are laid in New York, Saratoga, Paris and London, with information incidental to different places on both continents.

Messrs. John Wiley & Sons will issue next month Part I. of Miller's "Organic Chemistry," covering about 1,000 pages. Part II. will follow later in the year. The author has been at work on the book for years, re-writing and expanding it, and it will be the fullest presentation of organic chemistry ever made, giving a record of discoveries and experiments to the latest date before publication.

The prospect of a visit of the King of Siam to this country gives additional value to those interesting books, "The English Governess at the Court of Siam," and "The Romance of the Harlem," published by Messrs Porter & Coates Philadelphia. The author of these books, Mrs. Anna Harriette Leonowens, resided at the Siamese court and was the governess and teacher of the king who proposes to visit us.

A large and magnificent volume, recently issued in Paris and received by Mr. J. W. Bouton, of N.Y., is a history of book-binding in France from the invention of printing to the close of the eighteenth century, by M. M. Marius Michel, binders and gilders. The text is interspersed with several hundred wood-cuts, and illustrated with two and twenty plates engraved by the Charpeyre process, and a frontispiece designed and etched by Edmond Hedouin. A few copies have been printed on fine Japanese paper from the Mikado's own paper mills, with an artist's proof before letters of the frontispiece.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. will publish in May, Dr. Wm. M. Taylor's "Lectures on the Miracles," delivered before the students of the Princeton Theological seminary in February. The characteristics of the lectures are said to be comprehensiveness, perspicuity, closeness of argument, and aptness of illustration. The objections of Hume and Huxley are candidly dealt with, and the theories of Strauss and Renan are thoroughly considered. The last lecture is devoted to spiritual significance of the miracles, and the volume seems likely to be generally regarded as a valuable addition to Christian apologetics.

If Mr. Henry James, Jr., expected to find favor with English critics by the supercilious way in which he has "patronized" Hawthorne in the book which is one of "English Men of Letters," his expectation seems likely to be disappointed. Says the *British Quarterly Review*:

"The main idea of Mr. James' book is that Hawthorne as an artist was defective because he was *provincial*; that he remained too much enclosed in the dim and dusty and narrow precincts of Puritanism, and failed to see life in that broader relationship which implies a cosmopolitanism of experience and sympathy. Now, in the first place, this is bad and baseless criticism; and it is wholly inexcusable in a biographer, who by the very fact sets himself in the attitude of seeing over his subject before he has quite satisfied himself that he has thoroughly seen into it."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

There are 138 Protestant churches in Italy.

Kansas has a church which cost $10. It has walls and roof of sod.

Much attention is given in Paris to religious meetings for children.

Several converted Mormons have joined a Christian church in Salt Lake City.

Seven Bibles or Testaments are now turned out every minute by the American Bible Society.

The Salvation Army has taken a five months' lease of a hall in Newark, in which city 70 recruits have already been obtained.

It is about 110 years since the beginning of foreign missions, and converts from heathenism now number about one million and a half.

Dr. Leonard Bacon's youngest ministerial son has resigned, at Terre Haute, Ind., after ten months of successful work, on account of poor health.

The oldest Protestant Episcopal bishop in the United States is Dr. Smith, of Kentucky, now presiding bishop, born in 1794, ordained deacon in 1817, and consecrated bishop in 1832.

The Japanese edition of the Book of Common Prayer is nearly completed. It is being printed under the supervision of a mixed committee of English and American missionary societies.

More than fifty thousand persons visited the church of Knock, in Ireland, in Passion Week. The ecclesiastical authorities have not yet pronounced upon the alleged apparition and miraculous cures.

The London Religious Tract Society reports that "ever since 1868 the Spanish people have bought a larger number of Bibles in proportion to their population than France or Italy, the other two Roman Catholic nations."

The representatives of twelve theological seminaries who recently held a conference in this city, adopted a plan for an inter-seminary missionary organization, and appointed a missionary convention at New Brunswick, in October.

The world has obtained a respite of some three years. Instead of coming to an end in September, 1881, it will be destroyed in February, 1884, according to the decision of an Adventist conference that met recently at Worcester, Mass.

The St Lawrence Presbytery, at its recent meeting, expressed its entire disapprobation of the use of tobacco, and directed its committee on education not to recommend for aid any candidate for the ministry unless satisfied that he is or will be thereafter free from the habit.

The Michigan "Christian Advocate" suggests that church letters be made to read: "The bearer, A. B., is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in R., and is hereby recommended to the Church in M., and when we shall have received notice of his affiliation there, his membership in this church shall cease."

Prof. Lagarde of Gottingen has contradicted in the German papers an absurd story of a MS. of the Apostle Peter having been found among the papers of a deceased Swedish Jew at Jerusalem and of the British and Foreign Bible Society having vainly offered £2,000 for it. He has been at the pains of writing to the president of the society, who informs him that the story is quite unfounded.

There is not a single Catholic in the present House of Commons as the representative of a British constituency, but there are nine or ten Quakers, including two members of the denomination. Two centuries ago a Friend was at the bar of the Commons adjudged guilty of blasphemy and sentenced to be branded, burned, flogged and imprisoned, and it is less than half a century since the first Quaker member obtained his seat.

A discussion recently took place in the London Baptist Association as to the use of wines by ministers at the annual dinner of the Baptist Union. The Rev. J. P. Bacon said if alcoholic drinks were to be provided for the occasion, as heretofore, he would move that a fund be set apart to pay for them. Some favored and some opposed Mr. Bacon's motion, and the result was a compromise under which the provision of wine was left to "private arrangement."

Of the late Joseph Seligman, the banker, the Jewish Messenger says: "Of late years he withdrew from active participation in Jewish matters, although to the last he maintained his connection with the Temple, and contributed, financially, to nearly all of our charitable institutions. He identified himself with the movement that Prof. Adler initiated, and displayed much interest in the welfare of the Ethical Culture society, subscribing liberally to its new Kindergarten."

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RECEIVER'S OFFICE,
DENVER, COLO., April 13th, 1880.

ALL persons having claims against the undersigned are hereby notified that the same must be presented for payment to Herman Silver, auditor for receiver, at Denver, Colorado, on or before May 15th, 1880.

H. C. ELLSWORTH,
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H. & T. NEFF, meat market, South Tejon street, opposite National Hotel. Wholesale and retail dealers in beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish, oysters, etc. Living prices. We want to buy fat cattle, fat pork, and none but the best quality wanted.

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PETER MARIANI, dealer in fresh candies of all kinds, California fruits, fine cigars, pop corn, nuts, lemonade, etc. Everything kept in a first-class confectionery, always fresh and nice. Receives candies every week fresh from the manufacturer. Tejon street. 14 tf

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L. D. COOMBS, M. D. — 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.
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Ladies' Silk Wool, Linen, and Cambric Suits, Ulsters, Silk and Wool Dolmans.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1880.

He was from Boston.

A handsome, golden haired and well dressed boy who had missed his parents stood crying in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at noon yesterday. In a few moments half a hundred people had crowded around him, but he said nothing in reply to their scores of questions. A policeman soon came up and led the boy to the station house.

"What is your name, my little man?" asked the kind-hearted captain, who was seated behind the desk.

In a moment the boy brightened up and replied quickly: "Eugene G. Blodgett, and I can write my name too."

"How old are you, Eugene?" asked the captain.

"I was five years old last February."

"Can you read and write?"

"No, but I can write my name."

"Who taught you to write your name?"

"My papa. You give me a pen and I will show you."

The little shaver was lifted into a revolving chair at the desk and given a pen. With a business like air he took hold of the pen and with the rapidity of his speech scratched off a signature that would do credit to many a bank president. Throwing himself back in the chair he began looking around at the mysterious paraphernalia of the office and to see what effect the signature would make.

"Where do you live?" asked the captain after having examined the hand writing.

"I live in Boston, on Bowdoin street."

"How came you here?"

"My mother came here to visit her sister three days ago, and she thought aunty might like to see the boy, so she fetched me along."

"Do you know where your aunty lives?"

"No, not exactly; but if I could see that broad-faced policeman that takes the ladies across a street called Broadway, I would be all right. I think he knows me."

"Would you know him if you saw him, do you think?"

"I couldn't help knowing him. He had a small thick stick in his hand, and oh, he was so big bigger 'n any of these policemen, I can tell you!"

"What makes you think the big-faced policeman knows you?"

"Cos aunty's house ain't far off from the corner he stands on, and I played with him yesterday."

"But you don't know on what street your aunty lives?"

For a moment the youngster seemed to be in deep meditation; then he straightened up, and, looking the captain square in the face, said quickly: "Do you know where the Elevated road is?"

"There are three or four elevated roads here," replied the puzzled captain; "can you tell me what color the iron posts were painted with?"

"Well, they ain't white, but they ain't that red color; I know that red road, it ain't that one, it ain't nowhere near that one."

The captain concluded it was the Sixth avenue road, but further inquiries, which were all answered as readily and sensibly as the others, failed to reveal the residence of the boy's relatives, and with an officer he was sent to police headquarters.

When the officers arrived in Mulberry street, two very respectable ladies, whose eyes were blood-red from weeping, sprang toward the boy and before the officer knew what he was about they had snatched the child from him and smothered him with kisses. As soon as the boy could get his breath he drew back from the ladies, and with a contemptuous look at one of them said: "You're a fine mother for a boy; to run away and leave me and give these people all this trouble. I told you I didn't want to come to this New York. What will my father say? Let us go home to your house, aunty. I'm awful hungry."

After thanking the officer for his kindness, the ladies left the building with the boy, who declared that if he had only seen that broad-faced officer he would have been all right. *N. Y. World.*

A Literary Squabble.

One of the most memorable of modern literary squabbles in France was that between Sainte-Beuve and Balzac. Sainte-Beuve began by describing the great romance writer as a milliner: "He has fine stuffs in stock; but they have been worn and are almost always stained with oil and grease. He has a style, but it is vacillating, uneasy, seeking often to find itself. One recognizes the man who has written thirty volumes before acquiring it, and when one is so long in finding a style one is by no means sure of keeping it." Then he compared Balzac to a bad general who never carries the least important of positions without being prodigal of blood, "though, indeed, it is only of ink that he is prodigal," and after insisting on Balzac's immorality used the famous phrase of J. J. Ampere, "Whenever I read some of these descriptions I always feel as if I should wash my hands and brush my coat after it."

Balzac nursed his wrath for six long years, but when he founded his *Revue Parisienne* got square with his critic. "When you cross the Pont des Arts," he said, "turn to the right; the Mazarine Library is on the left if you went by it you might yawn. When reading Sainte-Beuve weariness at last falls on you like a drizzling rain which winds up by wetting you to the bone. Phrases conveying scanty and impalpable ideas rain down and sadden the mind which is exposed to this damp French. His muse resembles the bat rather than the eagle; it loves the gloom and twilight; light offends its eyes. Flabby and base, impotent and cowardly, his phrase coasts along subjects, sneaks round ideas, prowls in the darkness like a jackal, enters the graveyards and brings out thence estimable corpses that have never done anything to him that he should dig them up. M. Sainte Beuve's poetry to me has always seemed to be translated from a foreign language by somebody indifferently acquainted with it. He pretends to understand it, but that is only the author's famousness. In their latter days Newton and Laplace admitted that they no longer understood themselves. Only a mathematician would own that; a poet would be dragged to death by four horses before thus owning up.

Tanta ne animis celestibus ira!

PERSONAL.

Mr. Swinburne, the poet, hates Gladstone and Bright.

Grant bought a "Robert E. Lee hat" while in New Orleans.

Lord Hartington has become, by years of practice, a fluent and interesting speaker.

Mr. Columbus Delano is a model farmer, and owns the finest horses and cattle in Knox county, Ohio.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been called "the genius next to Shakespeare," by a Boston clergyman.

M. Renan is not a scientist or a metaphysician, but a man of strong religious sympathies and poetic nature.

Mr. Jefferson Davis has been invited to deliver an address on the Confederate Decoration Day at Macon, Miss.

Miss Louisa Alcott dislikes to be set up as a divinity and perpetually called on by visitors to Concord. She runs away from them.

Sitting Bull has given his tomahawk to a Canadian missionary, who has presented it to a college museum in Ottawa, Ont.

Prince Bismarck stood sponsor to Herr Von Radowitz's youngest boy, who was born on the chancellor's birthday, and received his name, Otto.

Mr. Bright has been nominated as the next liberal lord rector of Glasgow University in succession to Mr. Gladstone, whose term of office expires in November.

Miss Mary Sprague, who wrote "An Earnest Trifler," is described as a modest, dainty, enthusiastic and very pretty girl of twenty-six. Her father is a prosperous lawyer at Newark, Ohio.

Henri Rochefort is an exile in Switzerland writing for his living. He has just published "L'Evade," a novel in which he describes his experience as a political convict in New Caledonia.

The countess of Derby recently drove through Southport endeavoring to enlist popular favor for the liberal candidates, and the conservatives, "being too gallant to groan the lady," turned their coats inside out and followed her carriage.

Senator Blaine's oldest daughter, Alice, is described by a correspondent of the Albany *Journal* as tall, with a long oval, colorless face, not pretty, but intense and fascinating, and with magnificent black hair and eyes and bright scarlet lips.

Edward de Pressense, D. D., the Protestant clergyman and theological writer, has been appointed secretary of the French legation at Washington. He has been known a strong supporter of a common sense religion since he published his first theological work at twenty five years of age, in 1849, and has taken an active part in republican politics in France. His wife, a Swiss lady, writes.

Mrs. Fremont, according to a Washington correspondent, is still a remarkable looking woman. She is stout in figure and her gray hair is abundant. She has a kind, benevolent expression and is a fluent talker. Her style of dress is quite unique. It consists of a skirt made out of a camel's hair shawl, which was once magnificent; a black cashmere polonaise is worn with this oriental skirt. Mrs. Fremont is the constant companion of her husband, acting as friend, private secretary and counsellor. She has a masculine mind for the details of business, and has more than once straightened out the general's affairs.

Mr. Horatio Seymour compares the Indians to the Marquis de Talleyrand. Of the red men he is reported as saying: "They are natural orators and diplomatists. The finest speeches that were made to me when I was governor were made by the Iroquois Indians. Yet they would not speak except in their own language and through an interpreter, though they spoke English perfectly well. They reminded me of Talleyrand, who would not allow himself to speak English or be addressed in that tongue while he was in Great Britain, though he was a fluent English scholar."

EL PASO COUNTY BANK

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Transacts a General Banking and Exchange business.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. J. H. BARLOW, Ass't Cashier.

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.
B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President. A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

CAPITAL, ... $50,000.

DIRECTORS:

IRVING HOWBERT, BENJ. F. CROWELL,
JAMES M. SIGAFUS,
J. F. HUMPHREY, G. H. GREENOUGH

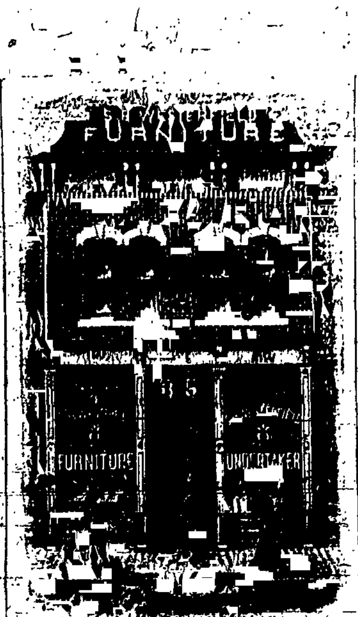
New York Correspondent: [illegible] National Bank. Collections Solicited

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does *positively cure*, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. *Trial bottles free.* Regular size 1 00. For sale by A. Sagendorf, Colorado Springs.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. Sagendorf, Colorado Springs. a 3 lo y



Repairing and Refinishing a Specialty.

Entrance on both Tejon and Huerfano Streets.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

d 22 tf

STARK AND DOWNING

DEALERS IN

Hardware,

STOVES & TINWARE.

Pike's Peak Avenue.

Opposite Roby's Feed Store.

A Tin Shop in Connection.

PHIL. MOSSER

Has resumed work in the shop formerly occupied by T. A. Hay, on Huerfano street. He is prepared to do

FIRST CLASS HORSE SHOEING,

and

BUGGY WORK,

and makes a specialty of repairing

Plows, Miners' Tools and Machinery.

d 18 tm

JUST RECEIVED

A Car Load of Light

SCHUTTLER WAGONS,

AT

E. C. BARTLETT'S,

HUERFANO ST.

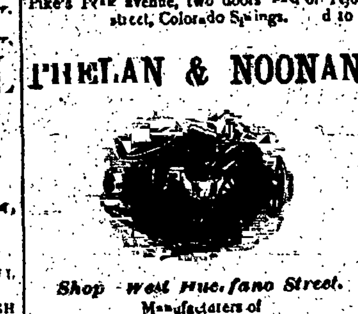
c 23 tf

Davis & Williams,

Watchmakers and Jewelers!

Pike's Peak avenue, two doors east of Tejon street, Colorado Springs. d 10 tf

PHELAN & NOONAN,



Shop West Huerfano Street.

Manufacturers of

Carriages, Buggies & Spring Wagons.

Blacksmithing in All Its Branches.

We claim to be the only first class carriage and buggy makers in the Springs, and have always on hand a supply of spring wagons, buggies, and buck boards. d 20 tf

A. C. WILLARD & CO.

Architects

And Superintendents of Construction. 47 Pike's Peak avenue, over Stark & Downing's. Commissions as low as good work and thorough supervision will allow.

A. C. WILLARD, Denver.
F. A. WASTON, Colorado Springs. d 16 tm

MILLAR & MASSEY,

PHARMACISTS

N. Tejon St., Near Cor. Kiowa St.

Pure Drugs, Toilet and Fancy Articles. Prescriptions prepared with accuracy. Respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

e 31 tm

Boston Journal.
Philadelphia Times.
Baltimore American
Cincinnati Commercial.
Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
San Francisco Bulletin.
Louisville Courier-Journal.
Washington Star.

We especially represent and solicit business for the daily papers named above.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 Spruce St.

Printing House Square, Opposite the Tribune Building, New York.

"Select List"

Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Select List of Local Newspapers.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. *IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.* At the foot of the catalogue for each state the important towns which are not covered by the lists are enumerated. *IT IS AN HONEST LIST.*

An old advertiser writes: "I prefer the LOCAL LIST for the reason that, while but few persons in any particular town subscribe for a class medium (or large city weekly) nine out of ten subscribe for their local paper, and the tenth one borrows it from his neighbor."

An advertiser, who spends upwards of $5,000 a year, and who invested less than $350 of it in this list, writes: "Your Select Local List paid me better last year THAN ALL THE OTHER ADVERTISING I DID."

The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for single states ranges from **$2** to **$80**. The price for one inch one month in the entire list is **$650**. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are **$3,083.16**. The list includes **927** newspapers, of which **163** are issued *DAILY* and **784** *WEEKLY*. They are located in **807** different cities and towns, of which **28** are state capitals, **371** places of over **5,000** population, and **485** county seats.

For copy of list and other information address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 Spruce St., New York.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. conduct an agency for the reception of advertisements for American newspapers. The most complete establishment of the kind in the world.

Eight thousand newspapers are kept regularly on file, open to the inspection of customers.

Every advertisement is taken at the home price of the paper, without any additional charge or commission.

An advertiser in dealing with the Agency, is saved trouble and correspondence, making one contract instead of a dozen, a hundred or a thousand.

A book of 120 pages, containing lists of best papers, largest circulations, religious, agricultural, class, political, daily and country papers, and all publications which are especially valuable to advertisers, with some information about prices, is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

Persons at a distance wishing to make contracts for advertising in any town, city, county, state or territory of the United States, or any portion of the Dominion of Canada, may send a concise statement of what they want, together with a copy of the ADVERTISEMENT they desire inserted, and will receive, by return mail, an estimate of the cost.

For such information and estimate there is no charge.

Orders are taken for a single paper as well as for a list; for a single dollar as readily as for a larger sum.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co. also publish the American Newspaper Directory (price $5), in which will be found a complete list of all American newspapers, and a Gazetteer of the towns in which they are issued.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

10

SPRUCE ST., N. Y.

For Ten Cents: One hundred Page Pamphlet with Lists of Newspapers and Advertising Rates.

For Ten Dollars: Five Lines Inserted One Week in Three Hundred and Fifty Newspapers.

VILLAGE NEWSPAPERS.

A list of nearly twelve hundred county and village newspapers, having an aggregate weekly edition of

692,891 ACTUAL COPIES ISSUED.

Advertisements, large or small, can be inserted in the entire list for $6 a line per week, and reading notices for $12 a line. A card occupying one inch of space is inserted one week for $15, or one year for $1,250.

For catalogue and further information address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

e 25 d 30 10 Spruce St., New York.

REAL ESTATE

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

CITY LOTS

A SPECIALTY.

BY

CHAS. HALLOWELL, Real Estate Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

LINUS E. SHERMAN,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

Has always on hand and for sale a large and fresh stock of

GROCERIES!

which he offers at lowest prices for cash.

Best brands of Flour, Meal, Oat Meal, and Farinaceous Foods

He would sell 1,000 lbs. CHOICEST TEAS of all grades and prices. Will not be undersold by any tea store in the west. MOCHA, JAVA, and RIO COFFEES. The choicest coffees are bought green, and then roasted; so that you can get the nicest coffee in the world fresh ground to order. You will save money by getting your groceries at the

LARGE DOUBLE STORE!

Next to the People's Bank, Huerfano Street.

d 5 tf

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of The Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1880, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purposes of authorizing the increase of the capital stock of said company, of ratifying the recent agreements settling controversies relating to its constructed road and extensions, and of transacting such other business of a general or special nature as may be brought before the meeting. The stock transfer books will be closed until after the final adjournment of the meeting.

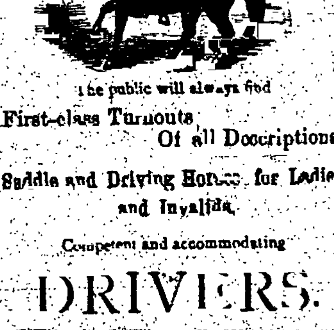
By order of the board of trustees.

Dated Colorado Springs, April 7th 1880

WM WAGNER, Secretary.

d 14 td

Avenue Stables



The public will always find

First-class Turnouts

Of all Descriptions

Saddle and Driving Horses for Ladies and Invalids.

Competent and accommodating

DRIVERS.

And Prices as Low as Any Other Stable.

Wilbur & Hundley, Prop'r.

To Printers!

For Sale!

A Half Medium

UNIVERSAL PRESS!

will be Sold Cheap for Cash if Sold in the Next 30 Days!

Apply to

Gazette Pub. Co.,

Colorado Springs.

H. T. O'BRIEN,

Call and SADDLES *and* HARNESS.

SIGN OF BRONCHO,

39 South Tejon Street.

d 13 tf

Reduced Prices!

OF

ALE & STOUT

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!

The proprietors of the brewery have determined to put down prices of the above so as to command the trade of El Paso county. The prices now are as low as any beer, and the article is one hundred per cent. better, both as a beverage and health-giving properties. Ale and stout cost more to produce; and always command much higher prices; but, as we wish the public to judge for themselves, is the reason for the great reduction. Once used, always used. It is as far above lager beer as the finest imported wines are superior to domestic.

ALE, PER DOZ., $1.00.

Delivered to any part of town daily, bottles to be returned. Leave orders at office, No. 3, Wanless Block, up stairs, or by mail to Colorado City.

STOCKBRIDGE & ELWELL,

d 22 tf Proprietors.

S. A. DRISCOLL,

West Huerfano Street,

Makes a specialty of

FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING!

In all its branches, and at the

Cheapest Rates Possible!

I have also a fine lot of

Harnesses and Saddles!

which, in quality and prices, are

Superior to Any in the City!

d 20 tf

W. N. [illegible],

Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter, in all Branches.

Jobbing with Neatness and Dispatch.

At the old office of the Colorado Springs Company, No. 41 South Tejon street. a 16 tm

Denver & Rio Grande Railway Extensions.

1,000 Laborers Wanted.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Dec. 10, 1879.

One thousand (1,000) men wanted to work on the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton and from Conejos to Albuquerque. Apply, for further information, to J. A. McMURTRIE, Chief Engineer, Alamosa; D. C. DODGE, General Manager, Denver, or to the undersigned.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer,
12 11 tf Colorado Springs, Colo.

Tie Cutters Wanted.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 6, 1879.

Three hundred (300) tie choppers wanted to cut ties for the San Juan and New Mexico extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Apply to Robert E. Sloan or to Calvin R. Husted at the tie camp, south and west of Conejos. Further information can be had upon application to the undersigned.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer.

12 6 tf

WANTED!

500 TEAMS.

TO haul cross ties from the tie camps along the line of the New Mexico & San Juan Extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Prices, ranging from one cent to one and one half cents per tie per mile, according to distance hauled and character of road.

Apply to

R. E. SLOAN,
Conejos, Colorado,
Or, *Tres Piedras, New Mexico.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com image serial: 5898410

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, MAY [illegible], 1880.

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway

[illegible]

Through Freight. | Way Freight

[illegible]

U. ELLISON, Agent.

Legal Notices.

[illegible]

E. [illegible]

ABE ROBERTS,

Manager, "Monitor"

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a republican county convention will be held at Court House Hall, Colorado Springs, Colorado, on

Saturday, May 22d, 1880.

at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held at Denver on the 25th day of May, 1880, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 3d day of June, 1880; and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

The several precincts of the county will be entitled to delegates as follows, to wit:

Precinct No. 1 1 delegate

"	" 2	[illegible]
"	" 3	[illegible]
"	" 4—2	"
"	" 5—3	"
"	" 6—16	"
"	" 7—2	"
"	" 8—2	"
"	" 9—2	"
"	" 10—2	"
"	" 11—3	"
"	" 12—2	"
"	" 13—2	"
"	" 14—2	"
"	" 15—1	"

The County Central Committee suggests that the primaries for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention be held at the usual voting places in the several precincts on Saturday, the 15th day of May at 3 o'clock p. m. By order County Central committee

WILLIS SWEET, Chairman

Almost every day the foundation of a new house is laid in Colorado Springs.

The Rev. Willis Lord, D. D., lectured in Pueblo, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, last Friday evening. The Pueblo press speaks highly of the doctor's lecture.

The depredations upon signs, to which we have already referred, continue. Several handsome signs have been cut and defaced within the last few nights. If the guilty person can be detected, he should be punished to the full extent of the law.

Messrs. Everleth & Taylor through the columns of our supplement announce to their customers that after to-day they will be found in the store recently occupied by Mr. F. F. Robinson in Union block, where they will carry on a general grocery business.

Messrs. Hawley & Pullen, two very energetic young men of our city, have embarked in the ice business, and as will be seen by their advertisement in another column, are prepared to supply all demands for the article. We wish them success in their new enterprise.

We doubt whether any city in Colorado could turn out as many gay equipages as were present at the depot upon the arrival of the afternoon train, yesterday's each livery stable being represented, and all seemed to vie with each other as to which could make the best appearance.

A meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at the Congregational church on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The object is to perfect the organization and appoint standing committees. It is hoped that every woman interested in the temperance cause will be present.

Mr. F. E. Robinson was engaged nearly all day yesterday and last night in removing his stock of drugs and medicines from the store which he has occupied for some years in Union block to the store formerly occupied by True & Sutton on the northeast corner of Tejon street and Pike's Peak avenue.

As will be seen in the columns of our supplement this morning, Messers. C. C. Clark & Co. announce to the ladies of Colorado Springs that the opening of their new millinery rooms, on Pike's Peak avenue, will occur on Saturday next. The opening will be under the supervision of Madam Schevenell, a lady of much experience in the millinery line. This firm have not spared time or expense in their efforts to offer not only a very attractive store, but also the most extensive and elaborate stock of millinery goods ever brought to the city, and the ladies should not fail to take advantage of the proffered opportunity to be present at the opening next Saturday.

NOTHING LIKE SCIENCE.

So Says Professor Bryndall, Who Comes Forward With a Philanthropic Invention

There is nothing like science. The same remark has often been made with the exception of the word "leather," in the place of "science." And, indeed, it has passed into a proverb that "there's nothing like leather." We do not know how the proverb originated. One might as well say there's nothing like soap, or there's nothing like sugar, as to say there's nothing like leather. In fact we think there are a good many things like—but we are wandering from our first intention which was to explain why we were led to remark there's nothing like science.

Our readers will remember the remarkable proposal of Professor Bryndall to whitewash Pike's Peak: we are sorry to say that the plan will not be put into execution this summer, as the professor thinks of going to the Gunnison; but it occurred to us that a man who could conceive of such a scheme might find some remedy for the dust which is so offensive in our city streets just now. We therefore called upon Professor Bryndall yesterday afternoon. We found him studying a map of the Gunnison in his iron-lined room, in the stone residence on South Cucharas street. He received us warmly, shaking hands through the bars in his door.

"You see, I still prefer privacy," said the professor, with a graceful gesture towards his grated windows and barred doors, "I am not much annoyed here with company, and therefore my scientific work is getting on famously. What can I do for you to-day?"

"Professor, the people of Colorado Springs are much annoyed by the dust, and I have come to consult with you as to some means of relief. What do you think of sprinklers?"

"Sprinklers," howled the professor, with an expression of rage, "sprinklers have been my ruin. Sprinklers have worked me more ill than the warming pan worked for Pickwick. I paid my [illegible] for a sprinkler once for a corner lot and it bankrupted me. I was happy then, I was ignorant and blissful, but in striving to invent something to lay the dust, and also lay the sprinkler, I became wise and wretched."

"But, professor, what do you think of flooding the streets every night. It seems to work pretty well on the crossing of Tejon and Kiowa streets, at least there's no dust there, but to tell the truth there's a huge mud puddle."

"You talk too much, young man," said the professor severely; "I have had several ideas while you were wasting time in talk, and now I have forgotten what they were. It's a great failing, that of talking too much. Let me see. Flood the streets! Pshaw, you might as well suggest that the housewives should sprinkle the roads with tea grounds, as they do their floors when they sweep. Look here, my friend, what is the cause of the annoyance your citizens complain of?"

"Well, professor, I have just told you. It is the dust."

"And what causes the dust?"

"The attrition of the wheels of vehicles upon the soil, I suppose."

"Sir, I am shocked at your ignorance," exclaimed the professor. "You are absolutely in the dark as to the real facts in the case. The cause of your annoyance is not the dust."

"What is it, then?"

"The wind, stupid, the wind."

"But, professor, we can't stop the wind. It bloweth where it listeth, and"

"There's nothing like science," thundered the professor, interrupting, "and science can stop the wind if it wants to. Where does the wind come from?"

"From the four quarters of the heavens. The poet says:

> The wind that blows from out the north
> Suggests to bring the [illegible] forth,
> The wind that blows from out the south
> Brings with it [illegible] and drouth,
> The wind that blows from out the east
> Brings what it aches to man and beast,
> The wind that blows from out the west
> Is rather worse than all the rest.

"And on the word of a poet you are ready to believe that the wind comes from the four quarters of the heavens? They don't come from any such place.

"Where do they come from?"

"Ute Pass." And now I will tell you how to avoid the dust; *Shut off the wind from Ute Pass.* How? do you say. Why board up the pass. If you put up a fence high enough it will keep every breath of air away from Colorado Springs."

"That would be bad."

"No it wouldn't, it would be good. Let me explain. We will form a joint stock company. We will call it the "Colorado Springs and Ute Pass Dust Destroying and Wind Supplying Monopoly, (Limited)." Now we will build the fence and exclude the wind, that will lay the dust, for if there is no wind the dust cannot fly. So far so good. We will get pay for that. Pretty soon some man will want a breath of fresh air. The used up and exhausted air imported from the east will fail to give him comfort, then we will sell him some air. We will raise a flood gate in our fence and allow a little fresh air to come down the pass. In the course of a few years we can educate the people up to desire a moderate proportion of fresh air, they will then agree to modify our charter so that even if we do blow up a little dust we shall not work a forfeit, and thus you see we will be able to make a good speculation both ways, first for laying the dust, and finally for blowing it up once more. But let me show you the plans of a recent invention——"

"Excuse us, Professor Bryndail," said we, "but there is a council meeting next Monday night, and we desire to get a little necessary rest between now and then. We will call and see you later." By a slight twist of the neck we avoided the plate hurled at our head by the professor, whose yells of impotent rage echoed through the stone corridor as we made our escape.

Deaf Mute Entertainment.

The entertainment by the pupils of the Deaf Mute Institute will take place next Tuesday evening in Court House Hall. Tickets securing reserved seats will be found for sale at E. P. Hombert & Co's bookstore, next to the postoffice. The price of admission has been placed at 75 cents. We have no doubt that our citizens will fill the hall, as the entertainment will be especially interesting and the object for which it is given is a most worthy one. In order that our readers may gather an idea of the excellence of the entertainment, we give the programme, which will be as follows:

PART I.

"The Raven" Quartette..Miss Carrie Newman, Mrs. Kate Roberts, Messrs. Irving and Roberts.
"Stilling the Tempest".....Mrs. E. A. Chaney
The Modern Belle............Miss Ella Walker
Song—"We Meet Above"....Mrs. C. Eldridge
Sweet is Childhood..............Harry Wolpert
The Old and New. Pantomime.
Song—"Fly Forth, O Gentle Dove", Miss Carrie Newman
The Lord's Prayer.................In concert

PART II.

Song.............................Mrs. W. W. Roller
"Mr Old Man and [illegible]...........Cora Honeywell
"Angels of Buena Vista"....Miss M. A. Moore
Solo and Chorus—"When the Roses Come Again"..........Abe Roberts, M. E. Irving, Carrie Newman, Kate Roberts
The Doctor's Story............John C. Simmons
Song—"One Morning, O so Early"...Mrs. C. Eldridge
Passion Signs ... Mrs. W. S. [illegible] Mrs. E. A. Chaney
Child's Prayer.........................Katie Calhoun
Song "Watcher Gray".........M. E. Irving

PART III.

The Mistletoe Bough. Pantomime.
Quartette "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming....Kate Roberts, C. A. Newman, Messrs. Roberts and Irving
Miss Mary Wade will act as pianist.

Sheep Dying Because of Drouth

Learning that Colonel Joseph Kenyon had just returned from an extended trip among the sheep ranges to the south, as far as Albuquerque, New Mexico, we took occasion to ask him yesterday for some information as to the condition of the sheep on the ranges visited by him. He informed us that the outlook is very gloomy just now. The lambing season has begun and there is not grass enough to put the sheep in proper condition to support the lambs. At least 20 per cent. of all the lambs dropped so far this season, south of the Arkansas river, have died. Colonel Kenyon says that the ranchmen are in a very gloomy state of mind, and that if rain does not fall in a few days the loss in lambs will reach at least 75 per cent. He also says that the wool on the sheep has been injured by the long continued drought. That it is dried up and will be much depreciated in value, unless rain comes soon, and even then shearing will have to be delayed to the last moment in order to allow the wool to recover its healthy condition.

There has been no rain in this county, with the exception of one slight sprinkle, since the 11th of last September, yet the sheep here are in better condition than those further south. The only thing that can aid the ranchmen now is a copious fall of rain.

Dr. B. St. George Tucker, late of Marshall, Mo., will arrive here on Tuesday, and proposes to settle here and practice his profession. He will be associated with Dr. B. P. Anderson, with whom he was associated some years ago. Dr. Tucker has sustained a high reputation as a physician in Missouri, as may be seen by the following resolution of respect of his fellow practitioners:

WHEREAS, It has become necessary for our honored and esteemed member and president of the Saline County Medical Association, Dr. B. St. George Tucker, to leave our state, we do cordially extend our best wishes for his success and happiness in his future home, with the recollection of his upright and honorable course through a long professional career, his valuable counsels, his pure and unexceptional example, both as a physician and citizen. We part with him with deep feelings of regret.

F. M. TALBOT,
A. A. WHEELER, } Committee.
M. M. BOND,

We had the pleasure of meeting in our city yesterday, Mr. T. A. Gifford, of Illinois, who has recently come here with the intention of outfitting at this point for a summer's prospecting tour in the mountains. Mr. Gifford cannot be classed as a tenderfoot, for he has prospected in the Rocky Mountains ever since 1859, and was among the first to investigate the mineral resources of Colorado. He comes in the interest of a well known Chicago mining company and will be accompanied by Major Macomber of this city who is also interested in the enterprise. This outfit will be without doubt the most extensive and complete one that has left the city this season. These gentlemen will start on Tuesday morning and propose prosecuting their mineral researches in the Ten Mile district and San Juan country.

Lament of the Cimex Lectularius.

[For the Sunday GAZETTE.]

> Alas! for me; alas! for me;
> And alas! for my home in the cottonwood tree,
> For I've published it far—I've published it wide
> By biting each tourist on shoulder and side—
> What a glorious [illegible] Colorado's for me;
> With [illegible] nothing else but the cottonwood tree.
>
> And now, it is whispered, they'd bring in the elm
> To invade this exclusively cottonwood realm—
> 'Tis a beautiful tree, but [illegible] which they all know
> The cimex can neither increase, thrive nor grow.
>
> Then join the lament, and all wail with me,
> For danger hangs o'er the cottonwood tree.
>
> And these are our stronghold to these we retreat,
> When house-keeper, scrub-brush and hot water meet,
> And from these we sally when peace is restored,
> And confiscate quietly lodgings and board.
> In these beautiful homes, when as clean as can be,
> All under the shade of the cottonwood tree.
>
> Then mourn, cimex, mourn, but e'en while you fret,
> Hunt out that writer in seventh's GAZETTE
> And bite him, and bite him, by day and by night,
> And let biting him be your intensest delight;
> For he praises the elm, and our death blow will be
> When that takes the place of the cottonwood tree.
>
> M. E.

A Library in Itself

Our prominent citizens are already commending Johnson's Cyclopedia quite as strongly as we did in our editorial in Friday's GAZETTE. Read what they say:

From Major M. Allister, Ex-Executive Director of the Colorado Springs Company.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO; May 8, 1880.

J. P. Easterly.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined, with some care, Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia, and feel no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it is a more complete "circle of instruction" than any similar work yet published. Few will deny that the thousands of articles that make up the work are written by the very best authorities upon the subjects treated, and the production of the authors names adds largely to the value of the work. I greatly prefer it to Appleton's publication, and believe that few purchasers, even in this age of book making, will live to see a better cyclopedia.

Yours very truly,
HENRY MCALLISTER.

From W. D. Shelden, Professor of Latin, Greek and Anglo Saxon in Colorado College.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 8, 1880.

To The Editor of the Gazette:

I learn with much satisfaction that this city and neighborhood are about to be canvassed in the interest of so excellent a publication as "The Universal Cyclopædia," issued by S. J. Johnson & Son, of New York. As a rule, books sold by subscription are not worth buying. They are in general cheaply printed, careless in style, and abound in inaccuracies of statement. Accordingly I do not wonder much that so many refuse even to look at a subscription book, notwithstanding the fluent importunities of the agent. The general character of such books ought not, however, to prejudice the mind in advance against a work of solid merit, even though it is offered to the public in this way. Such a work is Johnson's Cyclopædia. It is not perfect. No cyclopædia is perfect, and if a person insists upon waiting for the coming of one that is perfect, why, he will have to wait forever.

Now what are some of the most important features, which ought to appear in a "universal cyclopædia," in order to suit it to the wants of people of all classes and occupations? It should be exactly what its name imports, "universal," i. e., it should be so full and comprehensive as to include the main facts in regard to every topic in the various departments of knowledge to which anyone would be likely to refer. These topics should be treated by men who are acknowledged authorities in their respective fields, men who know what to leave out as well as what to put in, and how to treat their subjects in clear, concise language, at the same time with strict scientific accuracy. Such a cyclopædia should contain the latest and best thought upon all the topics discussed.

Johnson's work, we think, meets these conditions very satisfactorily. In reviewing the multitudinous array of topics treated, it would seem that very few have been left out, to which any one might wish to refer. On this point of fulness and comprehensiveness there is quite general agreement among those who have used the work and have had occasion to refer to a wide range of subjects. Another feature of very great value is that all the important articles are prepared by men known to be among the most competent to write upon those subjects, and their names appended thereto, furnish ample guarantee as to the thoroughness and scientific correctness of the discussions—a very important consideration for the great mass of readers. The long list of able writers enlisted in the preparation of the work, is fitted to give one at the outset a very favorable impression, which is fully confirmed on a closer examination. Great success has been attained in the effort to bring the work up with the times. This is especially apparent in most of the articles on subjects in science.

We trust that the work will meet with such a reception as its merits deserve. As "a scientific and popular treasury of useful knowledge," it will prove very valuable in the household among children and youth. Indeed the derivation of the word "Cyclopædia" is highly suggestive of the usefulness of such a work as an educational influence in the family. And in this region of country where libraries are very few and inadequate, it possesses a special value, taking the place of a very large number of books.

WINTHROP D. SHELDON.

FACETIOUS FLASHES

How the Western Editors Relax their Great Minds.

The women who do fancy work don't fancy work.—*Hotel Reporter.*

Moses was the first miner on record. He climbed a mountain and viewed the landscape ore.—*Silver Cliff Prospect.*

Now down with the dimes and license your dorg, or one of these times he'll visit the morgue!—*Magnet.*

A gap in the carving knife betokens that a spring chicken has been in the house.—*Laramie Times.*

The only reason why Tilden has never married is because the ladies have never given him an "honorable option."—*Fort Collins Courier.*

WANTED—To find the reporter who will describe a rain without saying "the flood-gates of heaven were opened."—*Silver Cliff Miner.*

Some of our mining superintendents lately had to telegraph to their New York stock holders, in the words of Shakespeare, "Thou troublest me; I am not i' the vein."—*Leadville Chronicle.*

> A newspaper poet, oh, dang him!
> And pelt him and club him and bang him!
> He kept writing away
> Till the people one day
> Rose up and proceeded to hang him.
> —*Pekin (China) Messenger.*

Can a cow which opens your gate to get in to the shrubbery be called orderly? We know of one that can open the gate about as fast as the old lady can shut it, and she don't seem to get very tired of the job either.—*Journal.*

Well, so long as the old lady don't get tired, what is the use of growling about the cow? When the cow gets tired perhaps another can be found somewhere in the country equally as well trained.—*Lawrence, Kas., Tribune.*

The Boston *Transcript* prints in its scientific news, with all solemnity, the following description from the GAZETTE of Prof. Proctor's invention:

A citizen of Colorado Springs, Col., has invented an instrument called the "Oreoscope," the purpose of which is to detect any carbonate that may be within 150 feet of the earth's surface. The oreoscope consists of a glass tube of a certain length, open at both ends, and filled with air. On one end is attached a tuning fork at an angle of 45°, and on the side of the tube is a rubber diaphragm covering a small hole. The instrument is held firmly on the ground with the thumb on the diaphragm. If there is any carbonate within the distance above given, the tuning fork will resound to the note produced by the the motions of the atoms in the carbonate, and the pulsations of the diaphragm on the thumb will give the number of feet the carbonate is from the surface. At least so says the local paper; but when it is remembered that science does not recognize such a thing as possible, grains of salt will be used plentifully.

We would suggest to the authorities that the northwest corner of Tejon and Kiowa streets needs some attention. It is so flooded as to be almost impassible for pedestrians.

The young people's prayer meeting will take place in the Y. M. C. A. rooms today at 4:30 o'clock p. m. Topic, "Love One Another." The subject at the noon meeting to-morrow will be "The First Miraculous Draught of Fishes."

Personal

Professor H. Th. Wagner and family will spend the summer camping.

Mr. Harry Winters was among the arrivals from the south last evening.

Mrs. Dr. S. E. Solly returned from the east on the evening train yesterday.

Mr. D. D. Streeter came up from the south last evening and will spend Sunday in the city.

Mr. Dwight Durkee returned yesterday after having spent nearly a month at his home in St. Louis.

Mr. Henry Piezer, of Iowa, who is quite well known in Colorado Springs, will start for the Gunnison to-morrow.

Messers. C. O. Johnson, Jay Millford, G. H. Nollton and C. Y. Butler, of Conejos are registered at the National.

State Treasurer Culver has returned from his southern trip, which we are glad to learn resulted in an improvement of his health.

Mr. David Doty and family of New York, arrived in this city yesterday and is registered at the Central hotel. Mr. Doty will make Colorado Springs his future home.

Mr. W. N. Smith, of the Novelty Manufacturing company of Denver, is in the city. He has just completed a contract for placing their patent annunciators in several hotels at Manitou.

Professor C. R. Bliss returned from Boston yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Bliss. The professor's large circle of friends in this city will be glad to welcome Professor and Mrs. Bliss.

Mr. James McSigafus and family went east yesterday via Denver and the Union Pacific. They will spend some time at Warsaw, Wisconsin the former home of Mr. Sigafus, after which they will take an extended tour of the northern states.

MARRIED.

BRAZELTON—ERNEST—At the Spalding House, Friday, May 7th, by Rev. Silas W. Hatch, Mr. Clay Brazelton, to Miss L. E. Ernest, of Leon, Iowa.

M. L. DECOURSEY'S

Real Estate

COLUMN.

SPECIAL.

FOR SALE

Two lots on Nevada avenue, next south of court house. *A bargain.*

Some very choice lots, large and small, in north part of town, near the college, on line of street railway, with abundance of ditch and pipe water.

WANTED.

Unfurnished house of five rooms.

Unfurnished house of six rooms.

Unfurnished house of eight rooms.

I have tenants who will take above on year leases at good rents.

FOR RENT.

Four-room house, furnished.

Five-room house, unfurnished.

Store-room on Huerfano street.

Unfurnished house of four rooms, ready 17th.

Furnished house of five rooms, with stable and an acre of ground, fenced. City water on premises. Ready May 14th.

A beautiful cottage, completely furnished, with large, well cared for and well shaded grounds, in a street location, to rent for the season.

FOR SALE.

TOWN LOTS.

Four fine business lots on Pike's Peak ave.

Two fine business lots on Huerfano street.

Four fine business lots on Cascade avenue.

Business lots on Tejon street and Nevada.

Lot 200 x 190 feet, cor. Monument and Weber.

Lot 100 x 190 feet, cor. Williamette and Weber.

Lot 100 x 190 feet, cor. St. Vrain and Weber.

Lot 100 x 190 feet, cor. Platte and Weber.

Five lots 50 x 190 feet, on North Weber.

Two lots 100 x 190 feet each, cor. Monument and Nevada.

Lots on North Nevada, 50 x 190 feet each.

Lot 100 x 190 feet, cor. San Maguel and Tejon.

Lot 100 x 190 feet, cor. Monument and Tejon.

Lots on North Tejon street, 50 x 190 feet.

Lot 400 x 190 feet, cor. Cache la Poudre and Cascade.

Lot 100 x 190 feet, cor. Dale and Cascade.

Lot 100 x 190 feet, cor. Boulder and Cascade.

Lot 150 x 190 feet, Cascade, below Boulder.

Two lots on North Cascade, 100 x 190 feet.

Five one acre lots, north part of town.

Four lots 50 x 200 feet each, on Pike's Peak.

Three corners, 50x190 each, Cucharas and Cascade.

Lot 75x190, cor. Sierra Madre and Huerfano.

Lot 100x190, cor. Sahwatch and Cucharas.

Lot 50x190, cor. Sahwatch and Moreno.

Lot 50x190, cor. Sahwatch and Vermijo.

Lot 100x190, cor. Tejon and Cimarron.

Lots in every block in south part of city.

Lot on Cascade ave. next to Sands' livery stable, $525. *very cheap.*

Cheap lots, from $50.00 upwards.

Lots in Parrish's Addition.

Lots in Wolfe and White's addition.

COTTAGES.

I have some of the most desirable residences in the city for sale at reasonable rates; good *investments*, which will bring in from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. per annum for renting purposes.

Also a lovely cottage with spacious grounds, at Manitou, for rent or sale.

RANCH, FARM AND GARDEN.

Small and large garden tracts in the suburbs.

Improved garden tract of five acres, fenced and under ditch, with three room house and barn.

Stock ranch of 160 acres, near Fountain.

Farm of 100 acres, near Fountain.

Ranch of 160 acres, suitable for dairy.

Hay ranch of 1295 acres, fenced, under ditch, with all necessary improvements, houses, barns, springs: close to town.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Good Security.

For information upon above and other properties, apply to

M. L. DeCoursey,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Tejon Street,

NEXT EL PASO COUNTY BANK

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

No. 128. COLORADO SPRINGS, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1880. Price, Five Cents

UP AND DOWN THE STATE.

Items of Interest Gathered from our Exchanges.

Maysville needs a clock.

A dearth of provisions exists in Rico.

Andre Christol, the French wrestler, is giving exhibitions in Leadville.

Surveyors are at work on the Denver, Boulder and Middle Park Railroad.

The bank of San Juan has been transferred from Del Norte to Alamosa.

Lots in Rico, which were vacant sixty days ago, are now selling from $150 to $300.

There is to be another 100 foot stone building erected within the walls of the penitentiary.

It is said that Vinnie Ream, the famous sculpress, and her mother are to spend the summer in Maysville.

Foot's pack train is expected in Rico by next Monday or Tuesday. Not much provisions with it. Mostly other goods.

The officers of Fort Garland are organizing a base ball club, which will make three clubs there, the Fourth cavalry, the infantry and the officers' club.

Potatoes are selling at ten and fifteen cents apiece in Mineral City. Parties at Mineral are offering five cents per pound for vegetables packed up as far as Cope's cabin, one mile and a half this side of Mineral.

The seal for the city of Maysville is both unique and beautiful. The design is as follows: Mount Shavano across the design which occupies the center of the seal. In the extreme center the word "mountains" and around the outer edge the words, "Town of Maysville, incorporated February 28th, 1880.

Everything is very dry down the Platte, scarcely any moisture having fallen since August. The buffalo grass is reported dead in some places. A fire which started toward the Frenchman last week has burned off the grass, between bluffs, and the south side road for a distance of at least fifteen miles below South Platte.

The Georgetown *Miner* says: "The Pinafore company had a rough time coming from Leadville, on account of the snow being so soft that the road from Leadville to Kokomo prevented fast traveling. They should have reached Fiske's station Sunday night, but instead did not get there until Monday, and reached Georgetown on Tuesday about 2 p. m., just one day late. They were booked for McClellan hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, but by not being able to get here in season the entertainment was restricted to Tuesday evening, when the company was greeted by a crowded house. Their baggage did not get through on time and consequently they were compelled to appear without costume, but notwithstanding that fact they gave an excellent entertainment."

AGRICULTURE IN THE GUNNISON.

The Gunnison *News* prints the following which will be of interest to our farmers and stock men: "Within the past week or two, we have received a half dozen letters or more, inquiring about the Gunnison county grasses, their quantity and quality, and whether it would be prudent to drive cattle into the county and engage in the breeding of such stock for the market. On our hills and mountains and in our valleys grasses grow abundantly and are as nutritious as they are in any other part of Colorado. Our mountains, however, are not a suitable place for cattle, because of the deep snows on the ground, at least six months of the year. It is true they could be kept under shelter and fed, but to treat them thus would make the business unprofitable.

In the valleys and on the hills a limited amount of cattle can do well. The past winter was unusually long and severe, and stockmen not being prepared for it, either in places to keep their herds to protect them against the cold and snow, or in hay, many died; yet, there are still thousands of cattle in the county, besides many horses and mules already here, and they will be greatly increased by the immense emigration already commenced. All these cattle, horses and mules, to say nothing of the indispensible burros, must be kept alive on Gunnison county hay. Under these circumstances, we doubt the wisdom of driving any more cattle into the county. At any rate, we advise all those who have such a thing in contemplation, to come and see for themselves before coming to any definite conclusion either way. In coal of good quality, and iron and in the number and richness of her silver mines, Gunnison county is unquestionably a remarkable region—not to be surpassed by any other of the same area on the globe; but for grazing for more stock than are now here—with the addition of those that will necessarily be brought in by immigrants—and for agricultural purposes, we cannot, at present, recommend it.

It seems to be the belief of many, a belief may be created by those not well informed, that not only large herds of cattle can be kept with profit to their owners, but also the tilling of the soil could be made lucrative, but be not deceived and do not, let us tell you, act upon such a belief. The seasons are too short, and the nights, even in midsummer, are too cool. Occasionally frost potatoes, turnips, etc., are raised in large quantities to the land planted and of good quality, but the business would be attended with uncertainty. These are our opinions, and we feel it to be our duty to express them. To those who have made the inquiries alluded to, we can, however, say that the dairy business might be, and we think will be, a source of profit. Butter, good fresh ranch butter and rich milk, such as our grasses will produce, will be in great demand."

MINING NEWS.

Notes of Progress and Discovery.

Travel into Breckenridge is estimated at fifty per day.

There is a Pittsburg and a Robert E. Lee mine in Rico. There ought to be a law punishing men for stealing the names of mines.

The Tom Moore and other mines near Eureka, belonging to R. S. Cross and others, have been stocked at $5,000,000 as the Tom Moore Mining company.

A contract of 100 feet of drifting has just been completed on the Last Chance. Just before completion the contractors struck a fine streak of galena. Owned by the Silver Mountain Gold and Silver Mining company.

The Frisco, Newsboy, and Lookout mines, situated in the Hellgate district near Silver Cliff, show a four foot vein of galena and spar. They are owned by the Colorado Co-operative Prospecting and Mining company.

The Dalby mine in Dead Mule Gulch is working 25 men, and now running a fifty foot incline. They have four shafts and four open cuts, one of which shows a body of copper pyrites, iron pyrites, galena, spar and gray copper, carrying gold and silver.

The developments on the Hukill mine are at present confined to the workings on the south side of the creek which are reached through the Delano shaft. The ore veins in this part of the mine are very large, and mill over $150 per ton. Twenty tons of concentrating ore are daily sent to the Stephen's concentrating works at Lawson.

It is reported that the Dry Placer Amalgamator company, of Denver, has three machines on the road between Denver and Empire, which will be placed on the placer ground owned by the Empire Placer company. There is a large amount of unworked ground at Empire, which can give employment to the machines for many years to come.

The Kokomo *Times* brings the information that a big strike has been made in the Snow Bank mines, located on the same contact as the Nettie B. At a depth of 90 feet a body of fine grained galena and iron pyrites was encountered, six feet in thickness; the owners have made arrangements to put a large force of men at work running a tunnel and building boarding, shaft and ore houses.

The following is Leadville's bullion product for last week:

SUMMARY.

The Grant Smelting company	$ 119,291
La Plata Mining and Smelting Co	34,255
American M. & S. company	8,693
Billing & Eilers	38,331
California Smelter	27,293
Ohio and Missouri	2,247
Cummings & Finn	31,016
Gage, Hagaman & Co.	12,348
Harrison Reduction works	19,198
Eddy, James & Co	29 706
Total	$322,380

A correspondent of the Gunnison *News* writes as follows concerning Ruby Camp: "The camp is becoming quite lively once more. Men are coming in at the rate of forty per day. All bring in their pack of blankets and bacon. The road is now open for wagons to within six and a quarter miles of the camp. Town lots are in good demand and several buildings are in course of erection. All mines being worked are improving with depth, both in quantity and quality. The Independence and Little Ellie mines are growing in favor among the old miners—who are the most reliable judges. They say a large body of mineral, such as these, are far preferable to small pay streaks of high grade ore, where a large amount of dead work has to be performed in order to extract the mineral; whereas, in the Independence and Little Ellie mines, which are on the same vein and adjoining claims, the assessment shafts being about sixty feet apart, little or no waste work is required, and the mineral is self-fluxing, which is a very desirable feature."

The *Commercial Bulletin* is in an authority of a statement that Messrs. Chaffee and Moffatt have taken back 40,000 shares of Little Pittsburg stock at $10 per share. The stock was sold sometime last January to a Mr. Coulter, who bought for English parties, but at the time of purchase Mr. Coulter was in Nevada and the stock was not delivered. What effect the transaction will have upon the market is a mystery; if they sell it will break the market, and if they keep it it will be a continual menace.

Ten mines in the Black Hills produced $297,000 in gold during the month of March.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—Furnished parlor, with 1 or 2 sleep. rooms connecting. Or whole house of 5 rooms, at Prof. Wagner's, north Tejon. e 7 3*

FOR RENT.—Two nicely furnished rooms, with board, near National Hotel. No children taken. e 5 tf MRS. H. H. STEVENS.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with first-class private board.—A few day boarders wanted. Southeast corner Pike's Peak and Wahsatch. e 8 6*

FOR RENT.—Several nicely furnished rooms with good board, three doors north of the city school. d 11 tf

FOR RENT.—Pleasant furnished rooms, *en suite*, or single, third door north of Bijou, on east side of Weber. e 4 8*

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation to do general house-work in a small family. Address P. O. box 17, Colorado Springs. e 8 3*

WANTED—A steady young girl to mind a baby. Apply to Francis Chevalier, at Dr. Bell's, Manitou. e 8 2

WANTED—A situation to teach French and advanced pupils in instrumental music. The undersigned has been associated with the best German musicians. Enquire of Miss Marie De Mendon, at the Colorado Springs Hotel. e 7 6

WANTED—A girl for general house-work. Apply to Mrs. C. Sweet, north Weber street, between Bijou and Platte. e 7 3

WANTED—Situation either as teamster or guide with a party of prospectors or tourists, by a man familiar with all western Colorado. e 6 4

WANTED. Man who understands ditching for draining wet lands. Also wanted man of experience in making barbed wire fences. C. R. Vincent, at office of D. Russ Wood, Esq.

WANTED.—Large, clean rags at this office.

WANTED.—Railroad contractors wanting either scraper, wagon, or rock work, by the yard, on the P. & A. V. R. R. from Pueblo to Coal Bank address me, care First National Bank, Pueblo, Colo. D. D. Streeter, contractor. e 16 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The following choice residence lots:

100x190 feet, northwest corner Cucharas and Weber. Cheap.

50x190 feet, southeast corner Nevada and Huerfano.

150x190 feet, northeast corner Venado and Wahsatch avenue.

115 feet fronting south on Huerfano street east of Wahsatch avenue.

100x110 feet northeast corner Huerfano and Wahsatch avenue.

A new 4 room house cheap.

A 3 roomed house $1,100.

A 7 roomed house $3,100.

The above on North Nevada.

Houses and lots on North Weber street.

6 roomed cottage, $2,600.

4 roomed cottage new $1,350.

2 roomed house, lot 100x190, $850.

House 6 rooms, large barn and carriage house, southeast corner Cucharas and Wahsatch. Lot 100x190, corner $2,100.

7 roomed house northwest corner Cucharas and Wahsatch. Lot 100x190, $2,500.

4 roomed house on Cucharas street, $750.

4 roomed house on Huerfano street, $1,100.

2 roomed house on South Weber 100 foot lot $450.

3 roomed house on South Tejon street $425.

Parties looking for a home or investments in the city, will, besides the above, find many other good bargains by calling on A. L. Lawton, Real Estate Agent. d 27 tf.

FOR SALE A first class piano, two marble top tables and a few chairs. Apply at N. W. cor. Weber and Huerfano street. e 8 tf

FOR SALE Platform spring wagon, box and cover. Nearly new. Just the thing for a camping trip. Cheap. Crawford and Chase, cor. Boulder and Wahsatch. e 5 tf

FOR SALE.—A good buggy. Apply to e 5 tf DR. W. H. C. FOLSOM.

FOR SALE. A house containing three good sized rooms, located on Corona street, first house south of Huerfano, west side, facing east. The lot is 37½ x 190, with an alley on north and west. The house is in thorough repair, and the water on the premises. Is renting for $13 per month. Price, $600. Apply to J. M Bolton, at this office. b 4 tf

FOR SALE. A hacker phaeton and one top buggy. J. H. WOODGATE. d 21 tf

FOR SALE.—Cheap! the most desirable property in the market, three blocks from postoffice; south and east front; corner lot hundred by hundred and ninety ft. The finest fruit bearing place in town, consisting of strawberries, cherries, apples, plums, currants, grapes and other fruits, all bearing and in the best cultivated shape. Enquire of J. H. Drinkwater. d 7 tf

REMOVED!

Have removed their stock of Groceries to the store formerly occupied by F. E. Robinson

Where they solicit the patronage of their old customers and as many others as may choose to call upon them. e 9

T. E. HOPKINS,

AT HIS

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

ON

PIKE'S PEAK AV.

Is Making a Specialty of Very

Stylish Cabinets,

Which cannot be surpassed in the city.

PRICE, $7.00 PER DOZEN.

His

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

Are Unique and Cheap at

$4.00 PER DOZEN.

"Seeing is believing," so call and inspect his work and you cannot fail to be pleased. e 9 3

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

H. T. O'BRIEN

AT THE

SIGN OF THE BRONCHO,

ON

TEJON STREET,

Again to the front with

Mr. Edward Adzit,

A

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMER,

From New York.

Give him a call and he will guarantee you satisfaction. Also please remember that Mr. O'Brien carries the finest line of Harnesses and Saddles south of the Divide. e 2 4

Ladies, Attention!

Grand Millinery Opening

ON

SATURDAY, MAY 15TH,

AT

C. C. CLARK & CO'S

NEW STORE, ON

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE,

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MADAME SCHIEVENELI.

She extends a courteous invitation to the ladies of Colorado Springs to be present upon the occasion and inspect their extensive and well selected stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of Pattern Hats, Bonnets, Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Ornaments, and all the novelties of the season. e 9 4

DIAMONDS.

Davis and Williams,

PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,

Jewelers & Watchmakers

SOLID SIVERWARE. NATIVE GOLD BAND RINGS,
GOLD WATCHES. ROGERS BROS. TABLE WARE,
GOLD CHAINS, SOLID GOLD BRACELETS,
NATIVE CRYSTALS MOUNTED IN ALL STYLES,
NATIVE JEWELRY, CELLULOID EYE GLASSES,
TURQUOISE AND PEARL EAR DROPS, CAMEO RINGS.
GOLD LOCKETS, TURQUOISE RINGS.

COME AND SEE US. e 2 4

CHAS. STEARNS,

Importing Tailor,

PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO, May 2d, 1880.

GENTLEMEN:

Having recently received my new assortment of *Spring Goods* from one of the well-known importing houses in the east, I am prepared to make an announcement extraordinary. The stock now exhibited on my shelves is far superior to anything heretofore brought to Colorado Springs, and consists of the latest novelties in *Worsted Suitings* and *Pant Goods*; I am therefore enabled to offer to the citizens of Colorado Springs, Manitou and Colorado City, *better inducements* and by far a better *Selected Stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods* than ever before. I defy competition with the trade of Colorado in prices.

Come and see for yourselves.

Business Suits, $30. Pants, $8.

Hoping that you will grant me your patronage, with the full assurance that I will do all in my power to give satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. STEARNS.

e 2 4

A. Allen,

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

THE—

ONLY ONE SOUTH OF THE DIVIDE

Keeps in stock a select assortment of Native Stone, set and unset. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry thoroughly and economically repaired. e 2 1

HEMENWAY BROS.

NO. 27 Huerfano St.

Dealers in

ICE CREAM & CONFECTIONERY.

Whitman's Renowned Candies always in stock. We have also completed arrangements for the manufacture of all plain candies, and can always furnish them fresh. e 2 4

J. T. LOVE,

DEALER IN

HAY, GRAIN, FLOUR,

Feed, etc.,

North Side Huerfano St,

WEST OF TEJON.

Just Weight and Living Prices.

Will pay the Highest Market Price for Forage.

W. LENNOX & BRO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

AND DEALERS

CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard near Knight depot. Order Books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes and Durkee & Lee.

MEAT! MEAT! MEAT!

Kettlewell, at the Red Front Meat Market, on Pike's Peak avenue, defies competition and he is one of the jolliest fellows to deal with in Colorado Springs. e 2 4

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RELIGIOUS POETRY OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The Pulley.

When God at first made man,
Having a glass of blessings standing by,
"Let us," said He, "pour on him all we can;
Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie,
Contract into a span."

So strength first made a way;
Then beauty flowed; then wisdom, honor, pleasure.
When almost all was out, God made a stay,
Perceiving that alone, of all His treasure,
Rest in the bottom lay.

"For if I should," said He,
"Bestow this jewel on my creature,
He would adore my gifts instead of me,
And rest in nature, not the God of nature;
So both should losers be.

"Yet let him keep the rest—
But keep them with repining restlessness.
Let him be rich and weary, that, at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to my breast."
—George Herbert, 1593-1633.

Sunday.

O day most calm, most bright,
The fruit of this, the next world's bud,
The indorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with His blood;
The couch of Time; care's balm and bay;
The week were dark, but for thy light:
Thy torch doth show the way.

The other days and thou
Make up one man, whose face thou art,
Knocking at heaven with thy brow;
The workdays are the back part;
The burden of the week lies there,
Making the whole to stoop and bow,
Till thy release appear.

Man had straight forward gone
To endless death; but thou dost pull
And turn us round to look on One,
Whom, if we were not very dull,
We could not choose but look on still;
Since there is no place so alone,
To which he doth not fill.

Sundays the pillars are
On which heaven's palace arched lies:
The other days fill up the spare
And hollow room with vanities.
They are the fruitful beds and borders
In God's rich garden: that is bare
Which parts their ranks and orders.

The Sundays of man's life,
Threaded together on Time's string,
Make bracelets to adorn the wife
Of the eternal glorious King.
On Sunday, heaven's gate stands ope;
Blessings are plentiful and rife—
More hopeful than hope.

This day my Savior rose,
And did inclose this light for his;
That, as each beast his manger knows,
Man might not of his fodder miss.
Christ hath took in this piece of ground,
And made a garden there for those
Who want herbs for their wound.

The rest of our creation
Our great Redeemer did remove
With the same shake, which at his passion
Did the earth and all things with it move.
As Samson bore the doors away,
Christ's hands, though nailed, wrought our salvation,
And did unhinge that day.

The brightness of that day
We sullied by our foul offence;
Wherefore that robe we cast away,
Having a new at his expense,
Whose drops of blood paid the full price,
That was required to make us gay,
And fit for paradise.

Thou art a day of mirth;
And where the week days trail on ground,
Thy flight is higher, as thy birth;
O let me take thee at the bound,
Leaping with thee from seven to seven,
Till that we both, being tossed from earth,
Fly hand in hand to heaven!
George Herbert, 1593-1633.

Delight in God Only.

love—and have some cause to love the earth;
e is my Maker's creature, therefore good;
e is my mother, for she gave me birth;
e is my tender nurse—she gives me food,
But what's a creature, Lord, compared with Thee?
Or what's my mother or my nurse to me?

ove the air; her dainty sweets refresh
drooping soul, and to new sweets invite me;
r shrill mouthed quire sustains me with their flesh,
d with their polyphonian notes delight me:
But what's the air or all the sweets that she
Can bless me with, compared to Thee?

ove the sea; she is my fellow creature,
y careful purveyor; she provides me store,
e walls me round; she makes my diet greater;
e wafts my treasure from a foreign shore;
But, Lord of oceans, when compared with Thee,
What is the ocean or her wealth to me?

heaven's high city I direct my journey,
hose spangled suburbs entertain mine eye;
ne eye, by contemplation's great attorney,
anscends the crystal pavement of the sky;
But what is heaven, great God, compared to Thee?
Without thy presence heaven's no heaven to me.

ithout thy presence, earth gives no refection;
ithout thy presence, sea affords no treasure;
ithout thy presence, air 's a rank infection;
ithout thy presence, heaven itself no pleasure;
If not possessed, if not enjoyed in Thee,
What's earth, or sea, or air, or heaven to me?

e highest honors that the world can boast,—
e subjects far too low for my desire;
e brightest beams of glory are—at most—
t dying sparkles of thy living fire;
The loudest flames that earth can kindle, be
But nightly glowworms, if compared to Thee.

ithout thy presence, wealth is bags of cares;
isdom but folly; joy disquiet—sadness;
iendship is treason and delights are snares;
easures but pain, and mirth but pleasing madness;
Without thee, Lord, things be not what they be,
Nor have they being, when compared with Thee.

having all things, and not Thee, what have I?
t having Thee, what have my labors got?
t me enjoy but Thee, what further crave I?
d having Thee alone, what have I not?
wish nor sea, nor land; nor would I be
Possessed of heaven, heaven unpossessed of Thee.
Francis Quarles, 1592-1644.

To Find God.

[illegible] the fire; or canst thou find
A way to measure out the wind;
[illegible] all those floods that are
Mixed in that watery theatre,
And taste thou them as saltless there,
As in their channel first they were.
Tell me the people that do keep
Within the kingdoms of the deep;
Or fetch me back that cloud again,
Beshivered into seeds of rain.
Tell me the motes, dusts, sands and spears
Of corn, when summer shakes his ears;
Show me that world of stars, and whence
They noiseless spill their frankincense;
This if thou canst, then show me Him
That rides the glorious cherubim.
Robert Herrick, 1591-1674.

To Keep a True Lent.

Is this a Fast, to keep
The larder lean?
And clean
From fat of veals and sheep?

Is it to quit the dish
Of flesh, yet still
To fill
The platter high with fish?

Is it to fast an hour,
Or ragg'd to go,
Or show
A downcast look, and sour?

No; 'tis a Fast, to dole
Thy sheaf of wheat,
And meat,
Unto the hungry soul.

It is to fast from strife,
From old debate,
And hate;
To circumcise thy life.

To show a heart grief-rent;
To starve thy sin,
Not bin;
And that's to keep thy Lent.
Robert Herrick, 1591-1674.

Heine in England.

Heine, says the Saturday Review, as may be imagined, did not like England or the English. He was bewildered by the noise and hurry of London life. English religion, English morality, were all an offence to him. He would never forgive us for overthrowing his idol, Napoleon. He could never forgive us for thinking Wellington "that wooden pedant," as he called him, a great man. But, though Heine is not the writer to whom we go to have our national pride flattered, his criticism of us is often such as may be taken to heart with no little profit. However spiteful it may be, as it sometimes is, it is always the criticism of an intelligent adversary, and from such criticism there is much to be learnt. It nearly always finds out some weak point in our public or social life. Who that moves about in society can fail to see the point of what the critic says, referring to the vain efforts of the Englishman to affect a foreign lightness, of "the whole unrefreshing life of those wooden butterflies that hover about in the drawing rooms of the West end?" The thoroughbred Englishman he detests, he tells us, with his whole soul. "Their prayers," he exclaims with a sudden outburst of spleen, "their mechanical Anglican devotion, their church-going with gilded prayer-book under their arm, their absurd and wearisome Sunday observances, their awkward piety, are especially repugnant to me. I am fairly persuaded that a blaspheming Frenchman is a more pleasing object in the sight of God than a praying Englishman." Englishmen abroad find no more favor in his eyes than Englishmen at home. He attacks their *ennui*, "their curiosity without interest, their polished clumsiness, their pedantic egotism and their air of chill satisfaction in the contemplation of all melancholy objects."

Genevieve Ward in "Forget-Me-Not."

"I have," says Lewis Wingfield, "seen a good many plays in time and a good many actresses, but I have very seldom had the chance of seeing anything better than this impersonation. It is marked by one of the rarest of histrionic qualities, viz., the sinking of one individuality within another. It is not Miss Ward who stands there in that becoming costume of *sang de bœuf* at least, I hope not, for the benefit of her friends and relations. It is Stephanie, Marquise de Mohrivart, gambler, adventuress, heartless she-serpent, bohemienne, veneered with the polish of the *grande dame* through constant contact with the dissolute high born. She is a disappointed, embittered woman, whose heart, if she ever had one, has long ago been turned to stone by the abject baseness of her surroundings and the dirty work she has been called upon to do. You can trace it in her steel-cold manner, her pitiless indifference to the pain she may inflict on others. You can see what she has had to put up with, the buffetings, the humiliations, the slaps in the face by the nonchalance with which now, ripened and hardened, she accepts insults with a scornful smile. You can catch a glimpse of the after-effects of tempest-tossing in the elegant languor, the cat-like quietude, the suavity of movement, the stillness of demeanor. She is a woman to whom much may be forgiven, because she has suffered much, but in whom we can have little interest, because her ambitions are so low. Once only does she really stir us, and that is when, in the last act, the veneer of the *grande dame* vanishes, blown away by terror. Then we feel for her as we do for an inferior animal at bay, and, thanks to the great acting of Miss Ward, hold our breath and cling to the arms of our *fauteuil*, and heave a sigh of relief when we know that the horrid wretch is not to be torn piecemeal before our eyes.

Melikoff's Offence.

Count Loris Melikoff conveyed to the czar the intelligence of the attack made upon the former's life in terms ingeniously devised, to avoid inflicting a shock upon his majesty's shattered nerves, and calculated rather to divert than to alarm him. As soon as Mladetzky had been arrested and conveyed to prison, the dictator drove to the winter palace and craved an audience of his sovereign, whom he had quitted but two hours earlier, after holding a long conference with the emperor upon state affairs. As he entered the reception chamber the czar, surprised at his request for a second interview, greeted him with, "Well, Melikoff, what fresh tidings dost thou bring to me?" "I am come, sire, to accuse myself of a misdeed, and, at the same time, to solicit your majesty's pardon." "What has happened?" "I have committed a highly blamable action. In a word, I have boxed a man's ears on the public street." "Is that, then, so grave an offence?" "That depends, sire, to a certain extent, upon how your interests may prefer to take it. The only excuse I have to offer is that the man had fired at me, which circumstance [illegible] report to your majesty." Count Melikoff's misdemeanor, so gracefully and humorously confessed, was forgiven by Czar Alexander without a moment's delay.

Robbing the Rothschilds.

A defalcation in the great banking concern of the Rothschilds is such an extraordinary occurrence that the European papers devote much space to the late affair in Vienna. It seems that the Vienna branch of the house had long had in its employ a man named Straffer. He entered its service in 1864 at the age of 21, obtained numerous promotions by his zeal and fidelity, and in 1874 was given the important post of cashier of the stock and bond department of the bank. He was a quiet, industrious man, and was, to all appearance, wholly devoted to his employers, whose entire confidence he enjoyed. Nothing in his way of living excited suspicion. He was a bachelor, and his salary of $2,000 a year seemed ample for his expenses. About a fortnight since Straffer called upon the principal attorney of the Rothschilds and confessed that for several years he had been speculating on the Bourse with funds obtained by pledging the securities placed in his charge, and that he had covered up his operations by false entries in the books of the bank. A series of heavy losses had made it impossible for him longer to conceal his guilt, and he made a clean breast of the whole affair. He was led to speculate by the belief that he could safely imitate the operations of the bank, of which he had early knowledge. His mistake was in not taking into account the fact that he knew only of the transactions of one branch of the great firm which has its agencies in every money centre of the world, and that the Rothschilds might choose to lose in Vienna for the sake of winning in London or Paris. Straffer's defalcation amounts to $25,000, not enough to make much of a sensation in New York, perhaps, but sufficient to cause considerable excitement in Vienna.

The Pianist's Fingers.

It is rather remarkable that so many leading pianists should have been disabled this winter, and all from the same cause. Miss Mary Krebs, who had played with great success in Stuttgart, where she had received the gold medal for art and science from the King of Wurtemburg, proceeded to Warsaw, where she was engaged to play at several concerts. But there she was forced to give up on account of a bad finger, which, after being operated upon, is now well again. Mme. Szarvady's case was of a more serious nature, and it was feared for a time that she would lose the use of her fingers. She has happily recovered, but has had to give up all her concert plans for the present. Mme. Essipoff, after giving two brilliant concerts in Pesth, was also afflicted in the same way, but she has since played in Brunn and Vienna, and at Pasdeloup's concerts in Paris. The clever Russian pianist, Mme. Vera Timanoff, has also been obliged for the same reason to suspend her public appearances for the space of three weeks; but she played lately with great success at the third subscription concert in Brunswick.

"As You Like It."

In date, says the Theatre, "As You Like It" belongs to the time when Shakespeare, at the age of 37, was touching his height of power. It was entered at Stationers' Hall in 1600, three years after that purchase of the handsome dwelling house, New Place, which was followed by the acquisition of other property in and about Stratford-on-Avon, preliminary to the dramatist's permanent settlement (at what exact date is uncertain) in his native place, for those latter years of competence and leisure, through which, freed from the distractions of the actor's calling, if not from the cares of management, he was able to give his best mind to his dramatic writing. These are the years to which so much of his best work belongs, including (among other plays) "Hamlet" (in its later form), "Othello," "Lear," "Macbeth," the three Roman plays, "The Tempest" and "The Winter's Tale." When he wrote it, the poet of 37 must have been healthy, prosperous and happy in himself. The play breathes of it.

First English Song Set to Music.

The following old English poem is said to have been the first English song ever set to music. It was written about the year 1300, and was first discovered in one of the Harleian manuscripts, now in the British Museum:

"APPROACH OF SUMMER.

"Sommer is i-cumen in,
Lhude sing cuccu;
Groweth sed, and bloweth med,
And springeth the wde nu.
Sing cuccu.

"Awe bleteth after lomb,
Lhouth after calve cu,
Bulluc sterteth, bucke verteth;
Murie sing cuccu;
Cuccu, cuccu.
Wel singes thu cuccu;
Ne swik thu naver nu.
Sing cuccu nu,
Sing cuccu."

The following is a literal modern prose version: "Summer is coming. Loudly sing cuckoo. Groweth seed and bloweth meed, and springeth the wood now. Ewe bleateth after lamb, loweth cow after calf; bullock starteth, buck verteth," *i.e.*, harboreth among the ferns; "merrily sing cuckoo! Well singest thou, cuckoo. Nor cease to sing now. Sing, cuckoo, now; sing cuckoo."—*Boston Transcript.*

He Wanted the Manuscript.

The sermon reporter thinks himself particularly fortunate if he can obtain the manuscript of a discourse after it has been delivered. It saves a deal of hard work. Sabbath breaking, it might be called, in following the speaker closely for an hour to get a column of condensed matter. One of the most enterprising of such reporters, to lighten his task, recently asked the Rev. Mr. Milburn to secure the manuscript of the sermon which was to be preached during the day. The request was so ridiculous that even the great blind preacher laughed.

A narrow escape—A fire-ladder.

Ernest Renan.

[illegible] a fat Frenchman, with a round, good-natured face, gray hair brushed [illegible] His delivery is not without its impressive character, but merely in the scholastic, not the poetic sense. I mean in respect to manner. His phraseology is exquisite—as far above the usual spoken language [illegible] Tennyson's poetry is above the chatter of the streets of London or New York. There were shades of expression such as I am sure could not have been otherwise than beneficial as instruction even to the best French English scholars. For instance, speaking of the founders of Christianity, martyrs who had died for the enlightenment of humanity, he ejaculated, "Quel beau de sujet!" Now, I appeal to you, most fluent French speakers, whether they would not, like myself, if called upon to use this exclamation, have said: "Quel beau sujet!" Yet the other is immeasurably grander, wider, and the introduction of the "de" in a serious sense is one which to me, at least, is unfamiliar, though in the grotesque form, such as "quelle drôle de femme," "quelle garnement d'enfant!" I know it, of course, very well.—*Olive Logan.*

HUMOROUS.

[illegible] by telegraph; truth comes in by [illegible] three hours late.

[illegible] your ears, as the midnight visitor said to Whitaker.

Circuses are posting their bills, and goats can now fatten up.

A gentleman named his dog Penny, because it was one sent to him.

At the Whittaker investigation no one is allowed to cry "'Ear! 'ear!"

The Girl's Air: Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has a badly sprained ankle.

The Elmira *Advertiser* advises young men to "go west and blow up with the country."

The difference between willful murder and justifiable homicide is found in the jury-box.

There is no sweeter revenge in life than to come upon your enemy when he has the toothache.

Edison will soon have 700 lamps going.—*Exchange.* Over six hundred of them have gone already.

"Let me see your paper a moment, dear?" Husband: "Yes, as soon as we get to the tunnel."

"Mamma," asked a little girl, "why is it they sing in church 'we'll dine no more,' and then go right home and dine?"

Every circus this year will have its wild Zulu along, thus giving employment to many respectable colored men.

Diamonds cannot be made by chemistry and expectant customers will have to fall back upon the dollar store.

Whittaker avenged. A Georgia colored man tied a white boy up in a stable and made him say "higher" 2,800 times.

They have Zulus on exhibition at the London Aquarium. The place is assuming the character of a Zululogical garden.

A Kansas weekly publishes "fourteen rules to be observed during a tornado." Only one is necessary. Keep out of the way.

"Help from an unexpected quarter," as the tramp remarked when a twenty five cent piece was handed him by the "lady of the house."

A husband telephoned to his wife: "What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?" The answer came: "Buckwheat cakes and measles."

There are two kinds of oranges grown in this country—one is the kind that is good to eat, and the other is the kind that is sold on the railway trains.

A lady being asked how old she was, replied: "I was married at eighteen; my husband was then thirty. Now he is twice as old that makes me twice eighteen. I'm thirty-six."

A little girl in one of our public schools the other day had occasion to parse the word "angel." Coming to the gender she stopped, dismayed, and asked her teacher if "there are any men angels."

A clergyman named Hoyle was so indiscreet as to register his name at a hotel in Omaha. Within half an hour no fewer than four persons sent to his room to ascertain if a flush royal couldn't beat four aces.

Young man to photographer: "Are my pictures done?" Artist: "Let's see" (carefully scanning the young man's face, and then the photographs he holds in his hand); "what's the name?" Young man (in astonishment): "Jones, sir." Artist (having discovered the name on them): "Oh, yes, these are yours."

[illegible] & [illegible],
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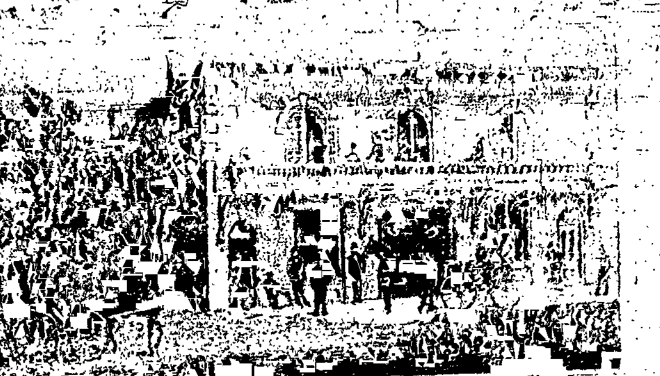
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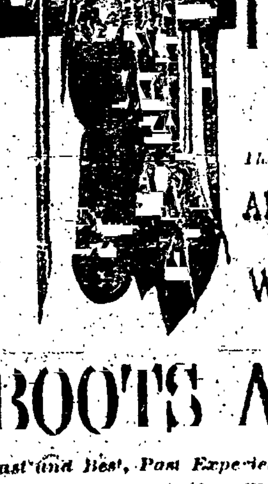
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